### EIGRTEENTH CATALOGUE

OF THE

# ARKANSAS

# Industrial University

FAYETTEVILLE, WASHINGTON CO., ARK.

FOR THE

5990

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1890,

AND

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1891.

1891: WOODRUFF PRINTING CO., Little Rock, Ark.



## University Buildings.

The main University building, see frontispiece, is a magnificent structure of brick, three stories in height, with a stone basement and mansard roof. It occupies three sides of a quadrangle, and has a frontage of 214 feet.

In the north wing are situated the Chapel on the first floor, the Library on the second, and the Engineering Drawing Room on the third; in the south wing, the Preparatory Hall on the first floor, the College Hall and Drafting Room on the second, and the Museum on the third.

The main front of the building is divided into offices, recitation rooms, and laboratories. The offices of the President and the Commandant, and the rooms of the Preparatory and Musical Departments are on the first floor, the Departments of Mathematics, Engineering and Physics, Ancient and Modern Languages, and Pedagogics, have convenient rooms on the second floor, while the Departments of Agriculture and Chemistry and Biology and Geology, are accommodated on the third floor. Above, on the fourth floor, are the commodious and well-furnished halls of the Literary societies.

This building covers an area of 26,108 square feet, and contains sevenly rooms, together with broad corridors and ample stairways. As a safeguard against fire, and to insure uniform temperature, the entire building is heated throughout by steam.

The new Dormitory, see page 34, in accordance with legislative enactment, was erected by the Board of Trustees in 1887, and opened to the use of students in the Spring of 1888.

It is a substantial brick building three stories high, containing over forty rooms. In finish and appearance, both externally and internally, it is a model structure. The rooms are large, airy, well ventilated and lighted, and open into broad corridors extending lengthwise through the building. The entrances are five in number; three in front, which open upon a broad veranda, and two in the rear. As to location, every precaution has been taken to insure good health to its occupants. That proper care may be exercised a member of the teaching body resides here with his family, and the University Faculty make a regular tour of inspection. In this building the electric light has been substituted for kerosene lamps, and a source of danger is thus eliminated.

The building of the Agricultural Experiment Station, see page 35, is of brick, one story in height. It contains the office of the Director, the apartments of the Chemist, Horticulturist, Veterinarian and Entômologist, together with a commodious Chemical Laboratory, Weighing-Room and Store-Rooms.

The new Shop Building was erected in the Spring of 1889. It is of corrugated iron, 170 feet long, 40 feet wide, and one story in height, with ample light and ventilation. The Wood-Room is 40x60 feet in size, the Metal-Room 40x40 feet, the Forge-Room 40x25 feet, and the Foundry 40x45 feet.

Connected with the Department of Agriculture is a large Barn, Stock-Shed, Dairy-House, Fruit-House, and other necessary outbuildings.

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All communications should be addressed to

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¿Vice A. F. Cory, resigned.

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## CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

#### SESSION 1889-90.

#### ABBREVIATIONS.

***	72742 1 7774 702101
Ph. D	Doctor of Philosophy.
В. А	Bachelor of Arts,
C. E	Civil Engineering
М. Е	
B. S	Bachelor of Science.
B, S. A	Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture.
	Licentiate of Instruction.
	Jrregular,
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	Fayetteville, Washington county
	Fayetteville, Washington county
	Chismville, Logan county
	Fayetteville, Washington countyB. S.
	Fayetteville, Washington county
	Marianna, Lee county
	Fayetteville, Washington county
	Greenwood, Sebastian countyB. S.
	Wynne, Cross county
	Redfield, Jefferson county
	Fayetteville, Washington countyB. S. A.
	Fayetteville, Washington countyB. S.
	Van Buren, Crawford county
Buckner, George W	Fayetteville, Washington county
Buckger, Walker	Fayetteville, Washington county
Butts, John	Prairie View, Logan countyL. I.
Carter, Lizzie M	.Fayetteville, Washington countyB. S.
Casteel, William T	Hayne, Lee countyB. S.
Cawood, V. Henry	Osage Mills, Benton countyB. S.
Cuapman, William C	Cincinnati, Washington countyB. S. A.
Childers, Charles	Imboden, Lawrence countyB. S. A.
Chittenden, Susie	Fayetteville, Washington county B. A.
Church, John W.	Galena, Howard countyB. S.
Coker, George W	Plantersville, Drew countyB. S. A.
Cole, Charles E	Fayetteville. Washing on county
Cole, Lillie	.Fayetteville, Washington countyB. S.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	COURSE.
	Boonsboro, Washington county	
Core, Isaac	Booneville, Logan county	B. S. A.
Cornelius, Ben	Van Buren, Crawford county	C. E.
Cornelius, Rose	Van Buren, Crawford county	B. S.
Cotner, Joseph S	Chismville, Logan county	C. E.
Counterman, R. M	Dayton, Sebastian county	B. S. A.
Cox Robert S	G saville, Baxter county	В. А.
Craig, Carl G	.Baxter Springs, Kansas	B. S.
Crawford, Maude	Springfield, Missouri	B. S.
Crenshaw, Bradley	Dermott, Chicot county	B. S. A.
Davies, Lila	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Davis, John M	"Lamar, Johnson county	В. А.
Davis, Thomas L	Greenway, Clay county	B, S. A.
Dickson, N. J.	Bloomfield, Benton county	B. S.
Dowell, Frank	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S. A.
Drain, Robert	Huntsville, Madison county	C. E.
Droke, Lafayette	Rogers, Benton county	В. А.
Dunbar, William T	Dardanelle, Yell county	B, S.
Duncan, Cameron	Fayetteville, Washington county	В. А.
Dunlap, Maude	Winslow, Washington county	L. I.
Edmiston, Charles	Prairie Grove, Washington county	B. S.
Edmonds, David	. Fayetteville, Washington county	C. E.
Emerson, J. J.	.West Fork, Washington county	C. E.
Evins, Frank P	Fayetteville, Washington county	C. E.
Evins, Hugh C	Fayetteville, Washington county	M. E.
	Fort Smith, Sebastian county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Fort Smith, Sebastian county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Waldron, "cott county	
	.Conyers, Georgia	
	.Wesley, Madison county	
	"Eureka Springs, Carroll county	
	Rover, Yell county	
	.Pine Bluff, Jefferson county	
	Mammoth Springs, Fulton county	
	"Dardanelle, Yell county	
	Clarendon, Monroe county	
	.Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Farmington. Washington county	

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	COURSE.
	Hamburg, Ashley county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Powhatan, Lawrence county	
	Hackett City, Sebastian county	
	Hamburg, Ashley county	
	Halley, Desha county	
	Monticello, Drew county	
	Ten Miles Stand, Tenn	
Harrod, George	Holland, Faulkner county	B. A.
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
Henderson, Arthur	Osage Mills, Benton county	B. S.
Hensley, Elias T	Ozark, Franklin county	L. I,
Herring, S. R	Warren, Bradley county	, B. S.
Hicks, Maxey	Mt. Ida, Montgomery county	C. E
Hight, Beulah	Whitener, Madison county	L. I.
Hilderbrand, Homer	.Crawfordsville, Crittenden county	C. E.
Hoge, Horace M	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S. A.
Howerton, Daisy	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Hudgins, Jake	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county	C. E.
Hudson, Libbie	Fayetteville, Washington county	В. А.
Hudspeth, John L.	Hamburg, Ashley county	В. А.
Hughes, William E	O'Kean, Randolph county	B. S.
Izard, John S	Forrest City, St. Francis county	B. A.
Jacks, Bettie	Fayetteville, Washington county	,B. S.
Jacks, Dan	Helena, Phillips county	B, S.
Jacobs, Cyrus	Fort Smith, Sebastian county	В. А.
Jacobson, Adolph	Little Rock, Pulaski county	M. E.
James, Thomas	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S. A.
Jenkins, John T	Fayetteville, Washington county	M. E,
	. Little Rock, Pulaski county	
	Des Arc, Prairie county	
	Cassville, Mo	
	Bentonville, Benton county	
	Huntsville, Madison county	
	Dallas, Polk county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Mulberry, Franklin county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Ola, Yell couty	
	Boonsboro, Washington county	
	Farmington Washington county	

NAME, Lofland, Seth W	RESIDENCE. C. Bluffton, Yell county	OURSE
Long, Ernest A	Forrest City, St. Francis county	8 S. A.
Loughborough, J. Fairfax	Little Rock, Pulaski county	C. E.
Lowry, Clyde	Huntsville, Madison county	B. S.
Mailory, Joseph V	.Newport, Jackson county	B. S.
Manning, Jennie	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Marion, Willie	. Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Martin, T. Perry	Lowell, Benton county	B, A.
Matheny, Ivan	.Dallas, Polk county	B. S.
May, Pearl	Forrest City, St. Francis county	B. S.
McBride, Richard J	Portland, Ashley county	В. А.
McCarroll, Sidney	Danville, Yell county	3. S. A.
McCrimmon, Alice	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
McCord, Charles F.	Goshen, Washington county	В. А.
McFarlane, Augusta	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county	B. A.
McLeod, J. Simon	Lowell, Benton county	B. A.
McLoughlin, Roe	Odessa, Mo	B. S.
McMillan, Charles S	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county	M. E.
McNair, Maude	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
McNair, May	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Meister, Charles	.Coal Hill, Johnson county	M. E.
Millsap, William J	Fayetteville, Washington county	M. E.
Montgomery, L. Percy	.Jacksonville, Pulaski county	B. S.
Moore, Ala		B. S.
Moore, Jesse F	Fayetteville, Washington county	M. E.
Moore, Martha	Cincinnati, Washington county	B. S.
Moore, Nolen	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S. A.
Moori g, Lula	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Mullins, John S	Fayetteville, Washington county	M. E.
Murfre, Howard	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Murfee, Manning	Fayetteville, Washington county	C. E.
Myers, Cora	Fayetleville, Washington county	B. Ş.
Myers, John F	Fayetteville, Washington county	C. E
Naill, G. Walker	Surrounded Hill, Prairie county	B. S.
Nea, William E	Cedarville, Crawford county	B. S.
Nixon, William A	Mulberry, Franklin county	C. E.
	Alms, Cr wford county	
Palmer, George D	Marvel, Phillips county	B. S.
Parton, William B	Cedarville, Crawford county	C. E.
Pattan John W	Dardanelle, Yell county	M. E.

NAME	RESIDENCE	COURSE.
	Charleston, Franklin county	
Pettigrew, Nellie	Fayetteville, Washington county	B, S.
Pettus, Ernest G	Des Arc, Prairie county	B. S. A
Phillips, Robert H	. Powhatau, Lawrence county	B, S. A,
Purdy, May	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Putman, Leigh	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S. A.
Rainwater, Carrie	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Rawlings, Charles F	Waldron, Scott county	B. S.
Regan, Albert F	Springfield, Mo	М. Е.
Riley, Cora	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Roark, Lizzie	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Rutledge, Lena	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Sadler, Daisy B	Cass, Franklin county	B. S.
Scobey, Henry E	Warren, Bradley county	B. S.
	Kerr Station, Lonoke county	
	Kerr Station, Lonoke county	
Scott, Mamie	Fayetteville, Washington county	B, S.
Scott, Willard B	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Self, Ruth	Little Rock, Pulaski county	B. S.
	Little Rock, Pulaski county	
	Center Point, Howard county	
Shinn, John R	Lockesburg, Sevier county	B. S
Shipley, John	St. Paul, Madison county	B. A.
	White Oak, Cleveland county	
Simms, Servius T	Shaver, Boone county	B. S. A.
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Clarksville, Johnson county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Mammoth Springs, Fulton county	
	Exeter, Mo	
	Petersburg, Ashley county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county	
	Goshen, Washington county	
	Greenway, Sebastian county	
	Webb City, Franklin county	
	Springdale, Washington county	
variet, Evan	pringuate, it asmington county	

Vaughan, Mollie	RESIDENCEFayetteville, Washington county	COURSE.
Vaulx, Kate	Fayetteville, Washington county	B. S.
Volner, Charles	Fayetteville, Washington county	C, E.
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
Ward, W. C.	Mulberry, Franklin county	B. S.
Washington, John D	Cincinnati, Washington county	B. S. A
Washington, Ruby	Cincinnati, Washington county	B S.
	Jersey, Bradley county	
	Warren, Bradley county	
	Dutch Mills, Washington county	
	Lawrenceburg, Kansas	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Lowell, Benton county	
	Prairie Grove, Washington county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Wyandotte, Hot Spring county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Fayetteville, Washington county	
	Sub Rosa, Franklin county	
	Clarksville, Texas	
	Buraville, Sebastian county	
	Forrest City, St. Francis county	
	B CLASS.	
	B CLASS.	
NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
	Star City	
	FayettevilleWa	
	El Dorado	
	Campbell, Indian Territory	
	FayettevilleW	
Beattie, Godwin	FayettevilleWr	shington.
Belser, Louie M	Monticello	Drew.
Benson, Fred L	WashingtonH	empstead.
Boothe, Nathan A	Boothe	Scott.
Bowling, Joe	Alma	Crawford.
Cabell, Jennie J	Fort Smith	Sebastian.
Campbell, George M	Van Buren	Crawford.
Chandler, Lula	EvansvilleW	shington.

Cline, John E	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Cole, Otho H		
Cornelius, Gus		
Cunliffe, John		
Cunningham, George		
Custer, Rufus H		
Drees, Clem		
Fleming, Pearl		
Fletcher, Tucker		
Grother, Henry		
Guilliams, Jesse M		
Guilliams, Robert F		
Hall, Gurtha		
Halley, Dixie		
Hayden, Charles		
Hester, Louis P		
Hickman, L. Q.		
Howard, Helen		
Hudgins, Oscar P		
Hukill, Oscar		
Hunt, Sam L		
Jones, Duff E		
Jones, Lorine R		
Kenner, Rutus B		
Kitching, Stanley		
Koauff, Guy W		
Kerstan, Ferdinand		
Lane, Thomas		
Lee, Robert R		
Leverett, Rose		
Lewis, Lena		
Lewis, Linn		
Lindsey, K. Wright		
Lipsey, Alva		
Massie, Frank		
Mayes, Joseph F		
Mayes, William A		
Mayes, William L		
McBride, Idella		
McCohae Robert		
McGehee, Robert	I the blull	Jenerson-

NAME. McNeeley, William A	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Miller, Walter	Wyandotte	Hot Spring.
Monroe, Claude	.Augusta	Woodruff,
Morgan, George L	.Van Buren	Crawford.
Moss, Charles E.	. Haynes	Lee.
Murfee, Hunter	.Fayetteville	Washington,
Murray, Gussie	Fayetteville	Washington.
Myers, Belva	Fayetteville	Washington.
Newman, Charles E	Cotton Plant	Woodruff.
Nich Is, Robert		
	.Little Rock	
	Honey Grove, Texas	
	Ozark	
	"Pine Bluff	
	La Belle	
	Kerr Station	
	Weldon	
	Morrilton	
	White Rock	
	Fayetteville	
	Ft. Smith	
	Colt	
	Pactolus	
	Corsicano, Texas	
	Fayetteville	
	Fayetteville	
	Pontotoc, Miss	
	Washington	
	West Fork	
	IRREGULAR.	
NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Dowell, William M	Harrison	Beone.
Dupuy, J. L	Marianna	Lee.
	Fayetteville	
	Webb City	
Total		4

#### NOT CLASSIFIED.

NAME.	TOWN,	COUNTY.
Collins, Thomas J	Little Rock	Pulaski.
Culpepper, M. Leslie	Pine Bluff	Jefferson.
Danevant, Reid	Elmot	Mississippi.
Finney, John E	Huntington	Sebastian.
Freeye, Allen	Huntington	Sebastian.
Glitch, Carl	Eureka Springs	Carroll.
Henderson, May	Fayetteville	
Jones, Bettie C	Cove	Polk.
Kingsland, Bush	Douglas Landing	Lincoln.
Kiser, Grace	Bentonville	Benton.
Purifoy, Marshall W	Zama	Nevada.
Ross, Kelley	Prairie Grove	
Sadler, Frederick Q	Cass	Franklin.
Swartz, George A	Poplar Grove	Phillips.
Taylor, Thomas G	Fayetteville	Washington.
Total		
T	AW STIIDENTS	
NAME.	AW STUDENTS.	STATE.
NAME.		Arkansas.
NAME. Ashley, Moran		Arkansas.
Ashley, Moran		Arkansas.  Arkansas.  West Virginia
Ashley, Moran		Arkansas.  Arkansas.  West Virginia  Arkansas.
Ashley, Moran  Duncan, Robert W  Duty, M. K  Goodwin, Walter P		Arkansas.  West Virginia  Arkansas.  Arkansas.
Ashley, Moran  Duncan, Robert W  Duty, M. K  Goodwin, Walter P  Morrison, Marshall		Arkansas.  Arkansas,  West Virginia  Arkansas.  Arkansas,  Arkansas.
NAME.  Ashley, Moran  Duncan, Robert W  Duty, M. K.  Goodwin, Walter P  Morrison, Marshall  Neal, James  Pollard, Stirman		Arkansas.  Arkansas.  West Virginia  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.
NAME.  Ashley, Moran  Duncan, Robert W  Duty, M. K.  Goodwin, Walter P  Morrison, Marshall  Neal, James  Pollard, Stirman		Arkansas.  Arkansas.  West Virginia  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.
NAME. Ashley, Moran	MUSIC.	Arkansas.  Arkansas.  West Virginia  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.
NAME.  Ashley, Moran  Duncan, Robert W  Duty, M. K.  Goodwin, Walter P  Morrison, Marshall  Neal, James  Pollard, Stirman	MUSIC.	Arkansas.  Arkansas.  West Virginia  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.
NAME. Ashley, Moran	MUSIC.	Arkansas.  Arkansas.  West Virginia  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.
NAME.  Ashley, Moran	MUSIC. ELOCUTION.	Arkansas.  Arkansas.  West Virginia  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  26-
NAME. Ashley, Moran	MUSIC. ELOCUTION.	Arkansas.  Arkansas.  West Virginia  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  Arkansas.  26-
NAME.  Ashley, Moran	MUSIC.  ELOCUTION.	Arkansas.  ——————————————————————————————————

#### SUMMARY BY COURSES.

Doctor of Philosophy
Bachelor of Arts
Bachelor of Science
-Civil Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture
Licentiate of Ins'ruction
Irregular
"B" Students (courses not assigned)
Not Classified
Trregular (in course and class) 4
Law Students
Music Papils
Elocution Pupils
Art Pupils
Total
Names repeated (in Music, Art and Elocution)
Total (at Fayetteville)
Students in Medical Department (Little Rock)
Students in Branch Normal (Pine Bluff)
Cwand Total



#### ORIGIN AND DESIGN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The aims of the University are set forth in the following sections of the acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Arkansas, under which it was established:

The act of Congress of 1862 (U. S. Statutes, Vol. 61, Stat. 7, sec. 4) appropriating lands to establish colleges in the States, provides that all moneys derived from their sale "shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading objects shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

In addition to the above the Morrill Bill, recently enacted, gives to all agricultural colleges the sum of fifteen thousand dollars per annum, increasing annually by the sum of one thousand dollars until a maximum of twenty-five thousand dollars is reached. This money arises from the sale of public lands. It can be used only for instruction in and the purchase of apparatus for the following subjects: Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, the English Language, and the various branches of Mathematical, Physical, Natural and Eco-

nomic Science, with special reference to their application in the industries of life.

Our own General Assembly (act of July 23, 1868), in accepting the original grant and in creating the University, provides that the fund realized therefrom, "shall be forever devoted and applied to the endowment and maintenance, under such laws or articles of incorporation as may be by the General Assembly hereafter provided, of an institution of learning to be styled 'The Arkansas Industrial University,' wherein shall be taught, in addition to the usual course of study prescribed in universities, the science and practice of Agriculture, the Mechanical Arts, Engineering and Military Science and Tactics."

In order further to emphasize the Agricultural and Mechanical Departments, the General Assembly, in an act approved March 30, 1887, made handsome appropriations to put these leading departments on a broad and firm foundation, and ordained that all male beneficiaries should pursue one of these courses; restricted the subjects to be taught to beneficiaries; and fixed the number and character of the professorships. The evident design of the Legislature was to respond to the demands and needs of the State, by creating an Agricultural and Mechanical Institution, with such subsidiary courses as the amount of the appropriation would allow. The present Board of Trustees and the Faculty of the institution, aware of the necessities of the State and fully in accord with the policy outlined by the Legislature, have done all in their power, in laying out the appropriation and drawing up the Courses of Study, to meet the wants, both of the great mass of the State, and also of the minority, in a subsidiary way. We are fully persuaded that the Agricultural and Mechanical courses here offered, and the facilities afforded by the legislative appropriations, will enable graduates to compare favorably with those of similar schools, while at the same time, with little or no additional cost to the State, strong Classical and Normal courses are given.

#### COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The courses offered are the following:

1.	Agricultural, leading to the degree of B. S. A.	See	Schedule	p.	37	Detailed st	atemen	t p.	53
72.	Short Agricultural, ending with Sophomore								
	year	66	16	66	38	4.6	66	66	61
3.	Mechanical Engineering, leading to Degree of								
	B. M. E	66	14	41	39	16	44	**	68
4.	Manual Training, ending with the Sophomore								
	year	61.	61	"	40	**	44	66	64
·5.	Civil Engineering, leading to the Degree of								
	B. C. E	66		65	41	.66	44.	6.6	70
6.	Scientific, leading to the Degree of B. S	6.6	**	61	42	11	11	4.6	32
7.	Classical course, leading to the Degree of B. A.	66	is	"	43		"	64	32
8,	Normal course, leading to the Certificate of								
	L. I	16	64	.66	44		111	5.5	85
39.	Law course leading to the Degree of LL R	See	Detailed	Si	ate	ment page	114.		

Courses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are free to all beneficiaries, but if any language other than English is taken, the regular tuition fee is charged.

Courses 7 and 8 can be taken only by the payment of the regular tuition fee of ten dollars per year.

Course 9 by special fees.

All courses for male students are required to include practical work at from three cents to ten cents per hour. The hours of the day are, therefore, divided into two parts; the morning hours are devoted to recitations and lectures in the various courses; three hours of the afternoon are devoted to the various kinds of practical work. The schedule of courses from p. 37 to 44 inclusive, includes only the five periods into which the hours from 9 a. m. to 12:20 p. m. are divided. For afternoon work all male students are referred to p. 45 and following, where the full schedule of afternoon work is given.

Arrangements have been made so that a student in any course may, by application to the Faculty, and at the discretion of that body, take, as a fifth study, French in the Freshman and Sophomore years, and German in the Junior and Senior years; and where possible, as stated in schedule (pp. 37 to 44 inclusive), the student has been allowed to use his own discretion in choosing the studies marked with a dagger; but in all cases, beneficiaries, when they take any language other than English, must pay the regular tuition fee of ten dollars per year.

#### CASSICAL COURSE.

The Classical Course is intended to meet the wants of those who, while strong and steady enough to do the practical work required, have the energy and will-power to do the mental work of a B. A. course, and obtain that degree as a basis for professional life, or for mental training. We are glad to be able to offer a strong and carefully planned B. A. course.

#### SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

The Scientific course is intended to offer thorough and extensive training in the principles of General Science and English, together with French and German as electives.

Especial attention is paid to the Physical and Biological Sciences.

An Elementary Course, including Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Physiology is taken in the Sub Freshman year. These subjects, with Physics, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Geology and Entomology, are taken up in the higher classes and more thoroughly studied; two years and one term of Laboratory work being allowed for the Biological sciences and Geology, and an equal amount of time for Chemistry and Physics.

It is believed that the advantages offered in Chemistry, Biology and allied sciences in this course, will be found scarcely inferior to those of similar courses in any of our higher institutions of learning. The well-equipped Chemical, Mineralogical and Biological laboratories of the University afford ample means of illustration, as well as excellent opportunities for practical scientific work, and for original investigations.

Those who satisfactorily complete the course in General Science are entitled to the degree of B. S. (Bachelor of Science). The afternoon exercises in this course are confined to the Laboratory, Shop or Farm, Field Surveying and Drawing; but the student may substitute work on the farm for part of his shop work if he so desire. The course in General Science is open to all beneficiaries, but if they choose to take addi-

tional work in French or German they must pay the regular tuition fee of ten dollars per year.

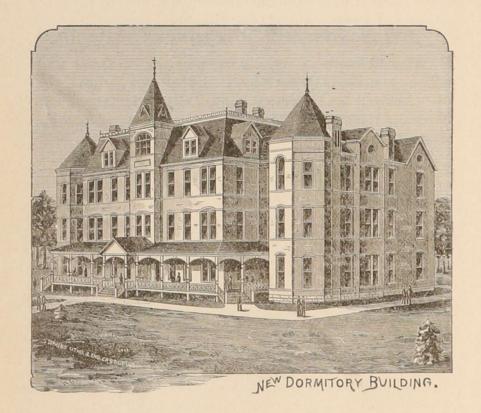
#### MANUAL TRAINING.

By a resolution of the Board of Trustees, every parent or guardian, is required to choose for his son or ward, if a minor, either the Mechanical or Agricultural course of labor, and to make a written communication to the President at the entrance of the student, stating the choice made.

#### CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION TO FRESHMAN CLASS.

All new students seeking to enter the Freshman Class will be examined in Geography, U. S. History, English Grammar (Analysis and Composition), Arithmetic, Algebra (to Quadratic Equations), and Latin if the course of study embraces Latin.

Candidates for the higher classes, or for the Freshman Class, after beginning of session, will be examined also in subjects passed over by the class.





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#### COURSES OF STUDY 1891.

I.-AGRICULTURAL COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE (B. S. A.).

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CLASSES.	PERIOD.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM
Α.	1 2 3 4	English Gram, and Comp  Arithmetic  Geography  Reading and Spelling	English Gram, and Comp  Arithmetic  United States History  Reading and Spelling	English Gram. and Comp. Arithmetic. United States History. Reading and Spelling.
SUB-FRESHMAN.	1 2 3 4 5	Elementary Botany	Elementary Chemistry	Elementary Physiology. Algebra. Book-keeping. English Anal. and Comp.
FRESHMAN.	1 2 3 4 5	Algebra	Geometry  Rhetoric  French (elective.)  Physics  Zoology	Geometry. Civil Government. French (elective.) Agriculture. Botany.
SOPHOMORE.	1 2 3 4 5	General Chemistry	General History	General History. Stock Feeding. General Chemistry. French (elective.) Veterinary Anatomy.
JUNIOR.	1 2 3 4 5	German (elective,)	Geology	Geology. Horticulture. Veterinary Science. Analytical Chemistry. German (elective.)
SENIOR.	2 3 4 5	Horticulture	Dairy Husbandry	Dairy Husbandry. Agricultural Machinery. Stock Breeding. Agricultural Chemistry.

#### COURSES OF STUDY-Continued.

#### II-SHORT AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

CLASSES.	PE 10D.	FIRST TERM,	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.
A	1 2 3 4	Arithmetic	English Gram, and Comp  Arithmetic United States History  Reading and Spelling	Arithmetic
SUB-FRESHMAN.	1 2 3 4 5	AlgebraPhysical Geography	Elementary Chemistry Algebra Phys. Geog. and Book-keep'g English Anal. and Comp	Elementary Physiology. Algebra. Book-keeping.
FRESHMAN.	1 2 3 4 5	Rhetoric	Agriculture	Geometry. Civil Government. French (elective.) Agriculture. Botany.
SOPHOMORE.	1, 2 3 4 5	General History  Horticulture  General Chemistry  Stock Breeding  French (elective.)	Dairy HusbandryGeneral Chemistry	General History. Dairy Husbandry. General Chemistry. Stock Breeding. French (elective.)

#### III.-MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (B. M. E.).\*

=				
GLASSES.	PERIOD.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.
	1	English Gram, and Comp	English Gram, and Comp	English Gram, and Comp.
	2	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic.
Α.	3	Geography	United States History	United States History.
	4	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling.
		1		
KN.	1	Elementary Botany		
SUB-FRESHMAN	2		Elementary Zoology	Elementary Physiology.
ESI	3	Algebra	Algebra	Algebra.
F.F.	4	Physical Geography	Phys. Geog. and B'k-k'p'g	Book-keeping.
SUB	5	English Anal and Comp	English Anal, and Comp	English Anal. and Comp.
	1	Algebra	Geometry	Geometry.
A.N.	2	Rhetoric	Rhetoric	Civil Government.
FRE-HMAN.	3	French (elective)	French (elective)	French (elective).
KE.	4	Physics	Physics,	Physics.
E	5	Shop Work Appliances	Roads, Streets and Pavem'ts.	Descriptive Geometry.
-	1	General History	General History	General History.
KE.	2	Heat	Surveying.	Surveying.
SOPHOMORE.	3	General Chemistry	General Chemistry	General Chemistry.
НО	4	French (elective)	French (elective).	French (elective).
SOP	5		Analytical Geometry	Analytical Geometry.
	0	Trigonometry	Analytical Geometry	Analytical Geometry.
	1	Elements of Mechanism	Machinery and Mill Work	Machinery and Mill Work.
R.	2	Calculus	Calculus	Machine Design.
UNIOR.	3	Steam Engineering	Steam Engineering	Elementary Mechanics.
J.O.	4	Analytical Chemistry	Analytical Chemistry	Analytical Chemistry.
	5	German (elective)	German (elective)	German (elective)
1	1	Applied Mechanics	Applied Mechanics	{ †Meth ds of Testing Steam Machinery.
~	2	Metallurgy	Masonry Construction	Sanitary Engineering.
SENIOR	3		Boiler Design	Steam Engine Design.
SEN	4	German (elective)	German (elec ive)	German (e'ective).
	5		Electrical Engineering	Valve Geer Design.
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<sup>\*</sup> Drawing, Shop Work, Surveying and Laboratory Practice are included in the practical afternoon exercises. The Degree of M. E. will be given three years after graduation to those who by successful practice prove themselves worthy.

† This will be supplemented by lectures on Specifications and Laws of Contracts.

IV .- MANUAL TRAINING COURSE. \*

CLASSES.	PERIOD.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM,	THIRD TERM.
	1	English Gram. and Comp	English Gram, and Comp	English Gram. and Comp.
	2	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic.
A	3	Geography	United States History,	United States History.
	4	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling.
Z.	1	Elementary Botany	***************************************	
IMA	2		Elementary Zoology	Elementary Physiology.
ESE	3	Algebra	Algebra	Algebra.
-FR	4	Physical Geography	Phys. Geog. and B'k-k'p'g.	Book-keeping.
SUB-FRESHMAN.	5	English Anal, and Comp	English Anal. and Comp	English Anal. and Comp.
	1	Algebra	Geometry	Ge metry.
AN	2	Rhetoric	Rhetoric	Civil Government.
FRESHMAN.	3	French (elective)	French (elective)	French (elective).
RES	4	Physics	Physics	Physics.
E	5	Shop Work Appliances	Roads, Streets & Pavements	Descriptive Geometry.
13	1	Steam Engineering	Steam Engineering,	Machinery and Mill Work
ORE	2	Heat	Machinery and Mill Work	Machine Design.
SOPHOMORE.	3	General Chemistry	General Chemistry	Elementary Mechanics,
Hd(	4			······································
S	5	Trigonometry	Analytical Geometry	Analytical Geometry.

<sup>\*</sup> Drawing and Shop Work constitute the practical afternoon exercises, A certificate will be given to those who complete the course.

V.—CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING (B. C. E). \*

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CLASSES.	PERIOD.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM,	THIRD TERM.
	1	Eng'ish Gram, and Comp	English Gram, and Comp	English Gram, and Comp.
	2	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic.
À.	3	Geography	United States History	United States History.
	4	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling.
IN.	1	Elementary Botany		
IM.	2		Elementary Zoology	Elementary Physiology.
ESI	3	Algebra	Algebra	Algebra.
-FB	4	Physical Geography	Phys Geog, and B'k-k'p'g	Book-keeping.
SUB-FRESHMAN.	5	English Anal, and Comp	English Anal, and Comp	English Anal, and Comp.
	1	Algebra	Geometry	Geometry.
PRÉSHMAN.	2	Rhetoric	Rhetoric	Civil Government.
HW	3	French (elective)	French (elective)	French (elective).
RES	4	Physics	Physics	Physics.
H	5	Shop Work Appliances	Roads, Streets and Pavem'ts.	Descriptive Geometry.
6	1	General History	General History	General History.
SOPHOMORE,	2	Heat	Surveying	Surveying.
OM	3	Gen ral Chemistry	General Chemistry	General Chemistry.
PH(	4	Erench (elective)	French (elective)	French (elective).
S	5	Trigonometry	Analytical Geometry	Analytical Geometry,
	1	Steam Engineering	Geology	Economic Geology,
R.	2	Calculus	Calculus	Geodesy.
UNIOR.	3	Railroad Engineering	Railroad Engineering	Elementary Mechanics.
jū	4	Analytical Chemistry	Analytical Chemistry	Analytical Chemistry.
	5	German (elective)	German (elective)	German (elective).
	1	Applied Mechanics	Applied Mechanics	Engineering Structures.†
B.	2	Metallurgy	Masonry Construction	Sanitary Engineering.
SENTOR.	3	Astron my	Bridge Engineering	Bridge Engineering.
SE	4	German (elective)	German (elective)	German (elective).
	5	Hydraulic Engineering	Electrical Engineering	Bridges and Dams.
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<sup>\*</sup> Drawing, Surveying, Shop Work and Laboratory Practice constitute the practical aftermoon exercises. The Degree of C. E. will be given three years after graduation to those who by successful practice have proven themselves worthy.

† This will be supplemented by Lectures on Specifications and Laws of Contracts.

VI.—SCIENTIFIC COURSE FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B. S.).

CLASSES.	PERIOD.	First Term.	SECOND TERM,	THIRD TERM.
	1	English Gram, and Comp	English Gram, and Comp	English Gram, and Comp.
	2	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic.
A.	3	Geography	United States History	United States History.
	4	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling.
	4	Reading and Spening	Reading and Spening	Reading and Spering.
z'	1	Elementary Botany		
SUB-FRESHMAN.	2		Elementary Chemistry	Elementary Physiology.
ESH	3	Algebra	Algebra	Algebra.
FR	4	Physical Geography	Physical Ge graphy and	Book-keeping.
UB.	5	English Anal, and Comp	Book-keeping. S English Anal. and Comp	English Anal, and Comp.
00		and the first	and companies	Proposition and company
	1	Algebra	Geometry	Geometry.
FRESHMAN.	2	Rhetoric	Rhetoric	Civil Government.
	3		***************************************	***************************************
ES	4	Physics	Physics	Physics.
F	5	Zoology	Zoology	Botany.
-				
- 2	1	General History	General History	General History.
SOPHOMORE.	2	Structural Botany	Physiology	Entomology.
OMO	3	General Chemistry	General Chemistry	General Chemistry.
PH	4	Heat (optional)		
SO	5	Trigonometry	Analytical Geometry,	Analytical Geometry.
-				
	1	Mineralogy	Geology	Geology.
)R.	2	L(gie	Logic	Sanitary Engineering or Pelitical Economy.
UNIOR.	3	Eng. Literature or German	Eng. Literature or German	Eng. Literature or Germ'n.
B	4	Analytical Chemistry	Analytical Chemistry	Analytical Chemistry.
	5			**************************
		Adam and Dialom	Tilestate I Destate to	1.3 3.D -1
	1	Advanced Biology	Electrical Engineering	Advanced B ology. (French or School Man-
OR.	2	Metallurgy	French (optional)	agement (optional).
SENIOR.	3	Astronomy	{ Education	Technical Chemistry.
00	4	French (optional)	Advanced Biology	Economic Geology.
	5	Psychology	Psychology and Ethics	Ethics.

#### VII .- CLASSICAL COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (B. A.)

CLASSES.	PERIOD.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.
	1	English Gram. and Comp	English Gram, and Comp	English Gram, and Comp.
	2	Arithmetic	Atthmetic	Arithmetic.
d,	3	Geography	United States History	United States History.
	4	Reading and Spelling (opt'l)	Reading and Spelling (opt'l)	Reading & Spelling (opt'l).
	5	Latin	Latin	Latin.
Z.	1	Elementary Botany (opt'l)	Elementary Zoology (opt'l)	Book-keeping.
MA	2	Latin	Latin	Latin.
ESH	3	Algebra	Algebra	Algebra.
-FR	4	Physical Geography	Phys. Geog. and B'k-k'p'g	Physiology (optional).
SUB-FRESHMAN.	5	English Aval, and Comp	English Anal, and Comp	English Anal. and Comp.
	1	Algebra	Geometry	Geometry.
FRESHMAN.	2	Rhetoric	Rhetoric	Civil Government.
HW	3	†Greek, †French	†Greek, †French	†Greek, †French.
RES	4	†Physics	†Physics	†Physics.
E	5	Latin	Latin	Latin.
	1	General History	General History	General History.
ORE	2	Latin	Latin	Latin.
OM	3	†General Chemistry	†General Chemistry	†General Chemistry.
SOPHOMORE.	4	†Greek, †French	†Greek, †French	†Greek, †French.
86	5	Trigonometry	Analytical Geometry	Analytical Geometry.
	1	†Mineralogy	†Geology	Political Economy.
B.	2	Logic	Logic	†Calculus.
TUNIOR.	3	English Literature	English Literature	English Literature.
JE	4	Latin	Latin	Latin.
	5	†Greek, †German	†Greek, †German	†Greek, †German.
	1	Latin	Latin	Latin.
E.	2	Anglo-Saxon	Historical Grammar	English Philology.
SENIOR,	3	†Greek	†Greek	†Greek.
SE	4	†German	†German, †Surveying	†German.
	5	Psychology	Psychology	Ethics.

<sup>†</sup> Of the studies thus marked in each term, one is required.

#### VIII,-NORMAL COURSE.

CLASSES.	PERIOD.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.
	1	English Gram, and Comp	English Gram, and Comp	English Gram, and Comp,
	2	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic.
A.	3	Geography	United States History	United States History.
	4	Reading and Spelling (opt'l)	Reading and Spelling (opt'l)	Reading & Spelling (opt'l).
	5	Latin	Latin	Latin.
IN.	1	Elementary Botany (opt'l)	Pedagogics	
IM	2	Pedagogics	Elementary Chem. (opt'i)	Elementary Physiology.
ESI	3	Algebra	Algebra	Algebra.
FE	4	Latin or Phys. Geography	Latin or Physical Geog.	Latin or Book-keeping.
SUB-FRESHMAN.	5	English Anal. and Comp	English Anal, and Comp	English Anal. and Comp.
	1	Algebra	Geometry	Geometry.
FRESHMAN.	2	Rhetoric	Rhetoric	Civil Government,
HW	3	Zoology (optional)	History of Education	School Management,
RE	4	Physics	Physics (optional)	Physics (optional).
F	5	Latin	Latin	Latin
	1	General History	General History or Sur-	General History.
ORE	2	Latin	Latin	Latin.
SOPHOMORE.	3	General Chemistry	General Chemistry	General Chemistry (opt'l),
HAC	4	Structural Botany (optional).	Science of Education	School Law.
S	5	Trigonometry	Entomology (opt'l)	Psychology.

A certificate of Licentiate of Instruction will be given to all who complete this course.

# SCHEDULE OF PRACTICAL EXERCISES, AFTERNOON WORK.

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SSES,	DAY.	AG.	RICULTURAL COURS	E.
CLASSES.		FIRST TERM, SECOND TERM,		THIRD TERM,
Α.	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	Farm and drill	Shop	Farm and drill. Farm and drill. Farm and drill. Farm.
SUB-FRESH- MAN.	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	Farm and drill	Farm and drill	Farm and drill, Farm and drill, Farm and drill.
FRESHMAN.	Wednesday Thursday	Farm and drill	Phys. lab	Farm and drill.
SOPHOMORE,	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	Chem. lab. and drill Chem. lab. and drill Biol. lab. and drill Biol. lab.	Farm Chem. lab. and drill Chem. lab. and drill Biol. lab. and drill Biol. lab.	Chem. lab. and drill. Chem. lab. and drill. Biol. lab. and drill. Biol. lab., farm or shop
JUNIOR.	Tuesday	Farm and drill	Chem. lab	Drill. Chem. lab. and drill. Chem. lab. and drill. Chem. lab.
SENIOR.		Farm and drill	Farm	Surveying and drill. Farm and drill. Farm and drill.

(Continued.)

SES.	DAY	SCIENTIFIC COURSE.				
CLASSES.	DAY.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	Farm or shop. Farm or shop and drill. Biol. lab. and drill. Farm or shop.  Chem. lab. and drill. Biol. lab., farm or shop.  Chem. lab. and drill. Gen. lab. and drill. Geol. survey.  Biol. lab. Farm or shop and drill. Ghem. lab. and drill. Chem. lab. and drill. Chem. lab. and drill. Geol. survey.		
Α.	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	Farm or shop	Farm or shop and drill. Farm or shop and drill. Farm or shop and drill.	Farm or shop and drill. Farm or shop and drill. Farm or shop and drill. Farm or shop.		
SUB-FRESH-	Monday	Farm or shop	Farm or shop and drill Farm or shop and drill.	Farm or shop and drill. Farm or shop and drill, Farm or shop and drill. Farm or shop.		
FRESHMAN.	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	Phys. lab	Biol, lab. and drill	Biol. lab. Farm or shop and drill. Biol. lab. and drill. Farm or shop.		
SOPHOMORE.	Tuesday	Farm Chem, lab, and drill Chem, lab, and drill Biol, lab, and drill Biol, lab, and drill	Chem. lab. and drill Biol. lab. and drill Biol. lab.	Chem. lab. and drill. Chem. lab. and drill. Biol. lab. and drill. Biol. lab., farm or shop.		
JUNIOR.	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	Chem. lab	Chem. lab	Drill. Chem. lab and drill. Chem. lab. and drill. Chem. lab.		
SENIOR.	Monday	Bio!. lab	Farm or shop and drill. Biol. lab, and drill Farm or shop and drill. Farm or shop	Farm or shop and drill. Biol. lab. and drill. Farm or shop and drill.		

(Continued)

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SES.	DAY.	CIVII	CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.			
CLASSES.	DAT.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.		
A.	Monday	Draw and drill Draw and drill Shop and drill Shop Shop	Draw and drill	Draw and drill. Draw and drill. Shop and drill. Shop.		
SUB-FRESH.	Monday	Shop	Shop	Shop. Shop and drill. Shop and drill. Draw and drill. Draw.		
FRESHMAN.	Monday		Phys. lab	Phys. lab. Draw 2nd drill, Draw and drill. Shop and drill. Shop.		
SOPHOMORE. FRESHMAN	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	Chem. lab. and drill Chem, lab. and drill Draw and drill Draw	Chem. lab. and drill Draw and drill	Chem. lab. and drill. Draw, and drill.		
JUNIOR.	Thursday	Surveying and drill	Chem. lab	Chem. lab. and drill.		
SENIOR.	Monday	Shop	Shop. Draw and drill. Draw and drill. Shop and drill. Shrvey.	Shop. Draw and drill. Draw and drill. Shop and drill. Survey.		

(Continued.)

SES.	DAY.	MECHANICAL EN	NGINEERING AND MA	ANUAL TRAINING
CLASSES.	DAI.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	Draw and drill. Draw and drill. Shop and drill. Shop and drill. Shop and drill. Shop and drill. Draw and drill. Draw and drill. Draw and drill. Draw and drill. Shop and drill. Shop and drill. Shop and drill. Shop and drill. Draw and drill.
Α.		Draw and drill	Draw and drill	Draw and drill. Shop and drill. Shop.
SUB-FRESH-	Monday Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday Friday Saturday	Shop and drill Shop and drill Draw and drill Draw and drill Draw and drill Draw Draw Draw Draw Draw Draw Draw Draw	Shop and drill Shop and drill Draw and drill Draw.	Shop and drill. Shop and drill. D aw and drill. Draw.
SOPHOMORE, FRESHMAN.	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	Phys. lab	Shop and drill	Draw and drill, Draw and drill, Shop and drill.
SOPHOMORE.	Monday Tuesday Wein sday. Thursday. Friday aturday	Surveying Chem. lab. and drill Chem. lab and drill Draw and drill Draw	Surveying	Chem, lab, and drill Chem, lab, and drill, Draw and drill.
JUNIOR.	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Fridav Saturday	Draw and drill,	Chem. lab	Shop and drill. Chem. lab. and drill. Draw and drill.
SENIOR,	Monday Tuesday. Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	Shop Draw and drill Draw and drill Shop and drill Shop	Shop	Draw and drill.

(Concluded.)

ES		CL	ASSICAL AND NORM	AL.
OLASSES	DAY.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.
Α.	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Sa'urday	Farm or shop and drill. Farm or shop and drill.	Farm or shop and drill.	Farm or shop and dill. Farm or shop and dill. Farm or shop and arill.
SUB-FRESH-	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	Farm or shop and drill. Farm or shop and drill.	Farm or shop and drill.	Farm or slop and drill. Farm or shop and drill. Farm or slop.
FRESHMAN,	Wednesday Thursday Friday	Farm or shop	Farm or shop and drill. Farm or shop and drill. Draw and drill Draw and drill	Farm or shop. Farm or shop and drill. Farm or sh p and drill. Draw and drill. Draw and drill.
SOPHOMORE, FRESHMAN,	Wednesday Thursday Friday	Draw and drill	Draw and drill	Farm or shop and drill.
JUNIOR.	Tuesday Wednesday	Farm or shop and drill Chem. lab., farm or shop and drill Farm, shop or ch'm. lab	Farm or shop and drill. Chem. lab., farm or shop and drill	Chem, lab, farm or shop and drill
SE VIOR.	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	Farm or shop	Farm or shop Surveying and dill Farm or shop and drill. Farm or shop	Farm or shop. Surveying and drill. Farm or shop, and drill. Farm or shop.

# POST GRADUATE COURSES.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS (M. A.):

Applicants for this degree must have previously taken the Degree of B. A., and in addition must take, at the University, for a full scholastic year, four daily studies appointed by the Faculty.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE (M. S.):

Applicants for this degree must have previously taken the Degree of B. S., and in addition must take, at the University, for a full scholastic year, four daily studies appointed by the Faculty.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF M. E. OR C. E.

The Degree of M. E. or of C. E. will be given after three years to those graduates of the Mechanical or Civil Engineering courses, who by successful practice prove themselves worthy.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PH. D.):

1. This degree will be conferred for distinguished attainments, as shown by examination and thesis, in any one of the five following languages: Latin, Greek, German, French and English, together with subordinate attainments in two others of the five; or for distinguished attainments in one principal, and two subordinate, of the following sciences: Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Biology; or for distinguished UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

LIBRARY

attainments in Philosophy, or in Pure and Applied Mathematics.

- 2. This degree shall be open to persons who have received the Degree of B. A. or B. S. at this or other reputable institutions.
- 3. No applicant shall be admitted to examination for this degree before two full scholastic years from the date of his admission to the course shall have passed. The last of these two years must be passed by the candidate in resident study at the University.
- 4. Applicants for this degree must state in their application what particular line of study they wish to pursue.
- 5. A thesis showing original research shall be required of every applicant, the subject of which shall be announced and passed upon by a committee of the Faculty at least one year before the time set for the final examination, and the thesis itself must be presented to the committee two months before admission to the examination. Twenty-five copies of the approved and printed thesis shall be placed in the University library.
- 6. All applicants for this degree, who have previously taken the B. S. or M. S. Degree, must, by the end of the first year of the course, be sufficiently conversant with French and German to read with ease any scientific work written in these languages.
- 7. The fee for examination of applicants for the Degree of Ph. D. is \$35; for the M. A. or M. S. Degree, \$25 and for each Diploma, \$5.

#### DEPARTMENT OF

# AGRICULTURE, CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

ALBERT E. MENKE, SUPERINTENDENT. G. L. TELLER, ADJUNCT PROFESSOR. W. F. BATES, FOREMAN OF FARM.

The Agricultural Department is designed and organized to give both theoretical and practical instruction in the various branches of agriculture. The farmers have realized that there is no art, profession or occupation which demands more careful study than agriculture; that special preparation is needed no less for the pursuit of agriculture than for law, medicine or divinity, and that proper provision should be made for teaching so important a subject in the State University. It is the policy of the present management to unite practice with theory, under the belief that in no other way beneficial results can be obtained. The equipments for practical work will compare favorably with those of any other successful agricultural college. The agricultural machinery on hand is of the newest and most approved pattern. In addition to the ordinary implements, we have a Victor manure spreader; rear-pressure shoe-drill; Aspinwall potato planter, with corn and fertilizer attachments; disc harrow, etc. The use of all this machinery is to give the student an insight into labor-saving devices, with a view to their economic employment. We have two commodious barns that will accommodate forty-one head of stock, machinery, feed, etc. There has also been recently constructed a fine dairy and ice-house, built in accordance with tested plans. On the

farm the student can become acquainted with the telling points of good stock, as he can see specimens of pure Devons, Holsteins, Sussex, Jerseys, Herefords, Galloways, grade Durhams, etc. We have a large vineyard and orchard for practical horticultural work. The students are interested in and do all the practical work that occurs on either a stock, dairy, fruit or cropped farm. The purely agricultural classes in the course are Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Breeding, Stock Feeding, Agricultural Chemistry, Veterinary Anatomy, Veterinary Science, Dairying. The various closely-related branches are also provided for, as may be seen in the schedule. The following is a more detailed description of the instruction given in the different classes.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Reclamation of Land.—Clearing, stumping, stoning, fallowing.

Selection of farms for special purposes.

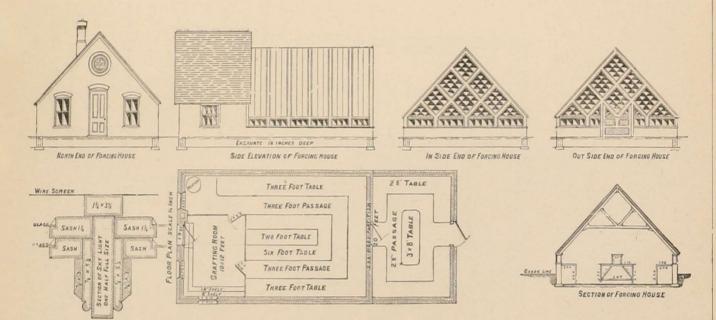
Rotation in Cropping.—Importance and necessity of rotation, principles underlying it, rotations suitable to different kinds of soil, examination and criticism of different systems of rotation.

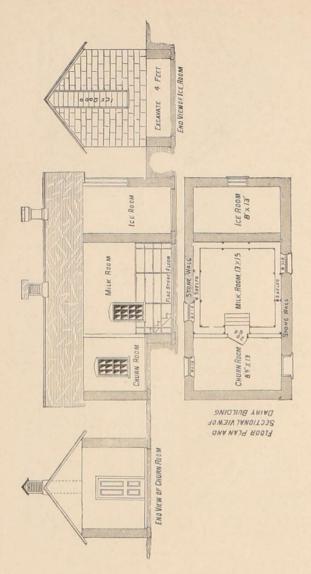
Buildings.—Location of houses, barns and stables; stables for horses, sheep and cattle.

Implements and Machinery.—Principles in construction of implements and machinery, points to be aimed at, classification, examination and description of same.

Preparation of Soil.—Modes of preparation for different crops, modes suited to various kinds of soil.

Preparation of Manures and Composts.—Home-made fertilizers.





Improvement of Lands.—Ordinary cultivation, sub-soiling, fallowing, draining, manuring.

Roots.—Cultivation of roots and tubers.

Green Fodders.-Lucerne, clover, grasses, etc.

Miscellaneous.—Cultivation of various other grops, management of pastures, etc.

#### HORTICULTURE.

Preparation of soils for horticultural and floricultural purposes; management of plants, including methods of preparation; horticultural implements; methods of obtaining new varieties of vegetables, fruits and flowers; arrangement and care of flower and kitchen gardens, nurseries and orchards; practical green-house work by the student supplements the lectures.

#### STOCK BREEDING.

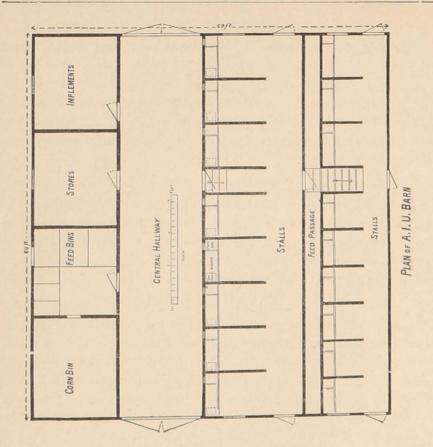
Breeding stock as an art; heredity of normal characters; heredity of diseases; heredity of acquired and abnormal characters; atavism; law of correlation; variation; fecundity; in-and-in breeding; cross-breeding; relative influence of parents; form of animals as an index of qualities, etc.

#### STOCK FEEDING.

Rations; nitrogenous foods; non-nitrogenous foods; principles of alimentation; effect of food on flavor of flesh; feeding young animals; money value of feeding stuffs; how to compound a ration economically; soiling; the economy of young beef; cost of beef; feeding steers; gain per day; the fat stock shows; summer feeding; feeding dairy cattle; feeding work stock; feeding horses, sheep, swine; effect of food on quantity of milk, etc.

#### VETERINARY ANATOMY.

A knowledge of the structure of the horse and other domesticated animals is acquired in this class. The instruction comprises lectures and demonstrations. The lectures include: First, a description of the locomotary apparatus, viz.: the bones, articulations and muscles; second, a description of the viscera; third, a description of the relations of the blood vessels and nerves, and of the brain and organs of the senses.



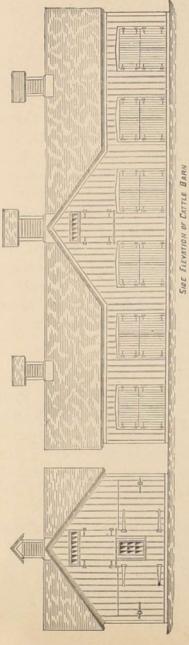
VETERINARY SCIENCE,

This includes (to the extent useful to the practical agriculturist) the physiology of the various farm animals, their pathology or principal diseases—constitutional and local—and their treatment; the general principles to be followed in acute diseases in absence of professional assistance; the nursing and dieting of sick animals. The lectures are illustrated by diagrams, sketches and preparations, and also by any cases that may appear on the farm.

#### DAIRYING.

Agreeably to the prescribed order of studies, thorough instruction is given to the students both in the theory and practice of dairying, including the effects of food on milk products; the treatment of milk and cream; the manufac-

ture of butter and cheese according to the principal system, with practical demonstrations of the uses of implements and machines.



#### CHEMISTRY.

The Chemical laboratory consists of a commodious lecture room, provided with water-sinks, pneumatic troughs, tables for illustration, and cases for chemicals and apparatus; two analytical laboratories with work-tables, desks, shelves and drawers for forty students, water and gas supply, vacuum pumps, hoods, etc., and a balance-room containing two pairs of Becker's best chemical balances.

The course embraces inorganic organic, analytical, agricultural and industrial chemistry. Instruction is given by means of text-books, lectures, class illustrations and laboratory practice. A general idea of the course may be gleaned from the following synopsis:

Agricultural Chemistry.—Soil, air and water in their relations to the plant. The food of plants; manures, general and special; chemical principles of tillage, irrigation, systems of rotation and of special crops and farms; the means of determining fodder, values, etc.

Industrial Chemistry.—Lectures on the manufacture of technical products.

Inorganic Chemistry.—This class is instructed in thorough sympathy with the views of Mendeljeff, Lothar Meyer and Thomsen on modern chemistry.

Organic Chemistry.—Constitution of organic compounds; hydrocarbons; alcohols; aldehydes, acids and their derivatives; constitution of oils and fats, sugars, starch, cellulose, albuminoids, essential oils, alkaloids, etc.

Practical Chemistry.—During the first term of the junior year the student becomes acquainted with the methods and literature of qualitative analysis. The practical work is taught by laboratory practice and lectures. The second and third terms of this year are devoted to quantitative chemical analysis, the instruction being given by similar methods. The laboratory work begins with the determination of metals in simple compounds, followed by analyses of ores, commercial fertilizers, milks, food products, etc. During the last term a short course in assaying is given.

Technical Chemistry.—A course of lectures in the manufacture of commercial products that require chemical manipulation.

#### MINERALOGY.

Metallurgy.—Lectures on metals and their applications. The Mineralogical laboratory is provided with worktables, blow-pipes and lamps for twenty students, and other facilities for the determination of minerals. This laboratory also contains combustion, crucible, muffle and roasting furnaces for both coal and gas, water supply, hoods, vacuum pumps, ore-crusher, grinder and samplers, and is provided with Bunsen burners.

The study of Mineralogy includes the study of crystallography with the occurrence, properties, forms and uses of the principal minerals. Determinative mineralogy forms the most important part of the course, and is studied practically with the aid of lens, magnet, blow-pipe and simple analysis. Especial attention is given to the determination of the minerals and the assaying of the ores of the State.

#### AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS.

We believe that the mind is strengthened by the intelligent perusal of good papers, and also that the farmer who reads the best agricultural papers will be able to intelligently realize the experience of others. We keep the following list of papers on file for the benefit of agricultural students in particular:

Rural and Workman, Little Rock, Ark. Arkansas Stockman, Little Rock, Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Ill. Farmer's Review, Chicago, Ill, American Farmer, Baltimore, Md. Southern Cultivator, Atlanta, Ga. Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill. Texas Stockman, San Antonio, Texas. Breeder's Journal, Beecher, Ill. Grange Bulletin, Cincinnati, O. Rural World, St. Louis, Mo. Journal of Agriculture, St. Louis, Mo. Industrialist, Manhattan, Kan. Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y. Canadian Entomologist, Toronto, Ont. Kentucky Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky. Live Stock Journal, London, England. Chemical Society's Journal, London, England. Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, London, England. Home and Farm, Springfield, Mass. Western Resources, Omaha, Neb.

The majority of the above journals are donated by their respective publishers, to whom we are very thankful.

# TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TIME IN SHORT AGRICULT-URAL COURSE.

_		CLASS.			
SUBJECT.	Α.	Sub- Freshman,	Freshman.	Sophomore.	Total Hours.
English, History,etc	130	195 130	130 130	130	845 390
General Science		195	173½ 86%	130 260	4981 8462
Drawing Farm Work	195	195 260	195 1731/6	195 130	780 8231
aboratory Work	*******		863/3	130	2162
nop Work	180	130	130	180	520
Theoretical Work	520	520	520	520	2380
Practical Work	585	585	585	585	2340
Total Work	1105	1105	1105	1105	4420

#### TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TIME IN B. S. A. COURSE,

		CLASS.						
SUBJECT.	Α.	Sub- Fresh- man,	Fresh- man.	Sopho- more.	Junior.	Senior.	Total Hours,	
English, History, etc	390	195		130		431/3	8881	
MathematicsGeneral Science	130	130 195	130 216%	86 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> 216 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	260	862/6	476 <sup>2</sup> ) 975	
Agricultural Sciences			431/3		260	390	780	
Drawing	195		195	195	*********		780	
Surveying					862/3	862/3	931	
Farm Work		260			3031/3	3031/8	1430	
Shop Work		130	86 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	130 130	195	195	506 <sup>2</sup> 520	
Theoretical Work				520	520	520	3120	
Practical Work	585			585	585	585	3510	
Total Work	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	6630	

#### TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS.

Soph. Inorganic Chemistry.—Richter, Wurtz, Muir, Miller, Roscoe and Schorlemmer.

Organic Chemistry.—Remsen, Richter, Beilstein, Roscoe and Schorlemmer.

Analytical Chemistry.--Jones, Fresenius, Caldwell and Babcock.

Mineralogy .-- Brush, Dana.

Agriculture .- Warrington, Gulley, Allen, Storer, Tanner.

Horticulture .-- Downing, Bailey, etc.

Verterinary Anatomy.—Strangeway, Cheveau.

Veterinary Science .- Williams, McFadden.

Stock Breeding .- Miles.

Stock Feeding .- Stewart, Armsby.

Dairy Husbandry .-- Stewart, etc.

Metallurgy-Bloxam, Wright.

Technical Chemistry. - Wagner, Post.

# PHYSICS.

A. E. MENKE, PROFESSOR.
G. L. TELLER, ADJUNCT PROFESSOR.

This course embraces recitations upon text-books, lectures, class illustrations and experiments in the physical laboratory. The general course extends throughout the Freshman year, and consists of the study of heat, light, sound, electricity and magnetism.

Text and Reference Books.—Ganot's Physics, Worthington's Physical Laboratory Practice, Meyer's Experiments in Light and Sound, Pickering's Physical Measurements, Olmstead's Natural Philosophy, Tyndall on Light, Sound and Heat, Stuart's Heat, Stewart's Heat, Sylvanus Thompson's Electricity, Day's Electric Light Arithmetic, Day's Exercises in Electrical Measurements, Murdock's Notes on Electricity and Magnetism, Kempe's Hand-Book of Electrical Testing, Hopkins.

#### DEPARTMENT OF

# MECHANIC ARTS AND ENGINEERING.

J. M. WHITHAM, PROFESSOR.

GEO. C. SCHOFF, ADJUNCT PROFESSOR.

G. P. EUSTAGE, INSTRUCTOR IN METAL WORK.

A. C. HOAG, INSTRUCTOR IN WOOD WORK.

R. F. BEARDSLEY, INSTRUCTOR IN FORGE AND FOUNDRY.

A. G. TAFF, INSTRUCTOR IN FIELD ENGINEERING.

### Courses of instruction are offered in

- 1. Manual Training.
- 2. Mechanical Engineering.
- 3. Civil Engineering.

# I.—COURSE IN MANUAL TRAINING.

The course in Manual Training, covering four years, is intended to prepare young men to obtain employment in the machine shop, forge and foundry, and at the wood-worker's bench. It replaces the old apprenticeship system, and, at the same time, gives the youth instruction in English, mathematics, science, drawing, the principles of mechanism and steam engineering. The recent growth of Manual Training Schools, not only here, but in Europe, is phenomenal. The apprenticeship system is now practically obsolete; hence the need of Manual Training Schools. The only opportunity offered to the youth of the State to obtain this instruction is given here.

Theoretical instruction given in the morning is indicated on page 37. That of the afternoon consists of practice for five hours a week in drawing, and ten hours in the training shops.

# TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME IN HOURS IN THE MANUAL TRAINING COURSE.

	CLASS,					
SUBJECTS.	Α,	Sub- Freshman.	Freshman.	Sophomore.	Total Hours	
English, History, etc	890	247	130	862/3	8533	
cience ure Mathematics	130	143 130	130 130	86 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	359 520	
applied Mathematics	100	100	130	2162/	346	
applied Mathematicshop Work	390	390	390	3462/3	1516	
dechanical Drawingaboratory Work.	******		195	195	790 43	
Total Theoretical Work	520	520	520	520	2080	
Total Practical Work	585	585	585	585	2340	
Total Work	1105	1105	1105	1105	4420	

The subjects taught in the Training Shops are—1, carpentry and joinery; 2, wood turning; 3, cabinet making and practical carpentry; 4, pattern making; 5, foundry work; 6, forging; 7, metal fitting; 8, machine tool work; 9, care of steam machinery. The distribution of these subjects throughout the four years is shown in the following:

SCHEME SHOWING COURSE OF SYSTEMATIC INSTRUCTION IN WORK-SHOPS.

-						
CLASSES.	SECTION.	FIRST TERM,	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.		
	A	Principles of Carpentry and Joinery.	Wood Turning, ½ term. Practical Cabinet and Carpentry Work.	Practical Cabinet and Carpentry Work.		
A	B	Wood Turning, ½ term. Principles of Carpentry and Joinery, ½ term.	Principles of Carpentry and Joinery, ½ term. Practical Cabinet and Carpentry Work.	Practical Cabinet and Carpentry Work.		
	0	Principles of Carpentry and Joinery, ½ term. Wood Turning.	Principles of Carpentry and Joinery, ½ term. Practical Cabinet and Carpentry Work.	Practical Cabinet and Carpentry Work.		
SUB-FRESHMAN.	A	Forging.	Forging, ½ term. Foundry Work, ½ term.	Foundry Work.		
SUB-FRI	В	Foundry Work.	Foundry Work, ½ term. Forging, ½ term.	Forging.		
и.	A	Foundry Work.	Pattern Making	Metal Fitting.		
FRESHMAN.	B	Metal Fitting.	Foundry Work.	Pattern Making.		
FR	0	Pattern Making.	Metal Fitting.	Foundry Work.		
SOPHO- MORE.		Machine Tool Work—engine, lathe, planers, drilling machine, milling machine, etc.		gine lathe, planers,		

One student from this class is with engine and boiler.

# EQUIPMENTS OF THE MANUAL TRAINING SHOPS.

The Training Shops are located in a new building, and are conveniently arranged and well equipped. There are four principal shops, viz: The Wood-working, Foundry

Junior and senior students have an advanced course in the various shops.

and Molding, the Forging, and the Machine Shops; also, there are other rooms auxiliary to these, as the Engine and Boiler-Rooms, the Tool-Room, Cloak-Room, Finishing-Room, and Supply Rooms. In equipping these shops, those institutions of a similar nature were studied, compared and improved upon as much as circumstances would permit.

The Wood-Working Shop is equipped with eighteen well appointed work benches with tools, seven turning lathes, one double circular saw, one scroll saw, one band saw, one reversible shaping machine, one planing machine, and one steam glue heater.

The Equipments of the Forging Shop at present consist of nine forges of the most improved design, nine anvils, and nine sets of tools, consisting of hand-hammer, tongs, calipers, steel rule, steel square, hot and cold cutters, file, flatter, fullers, swedges, punches, heading tools, etc. The forges are supplied with power blast, a No. 6 Buffalo blower serving for this purpose. This shop has, also, a double emery grinder.

The Moulding-Room and Foundry are equipped with a Collan cupola which will melt from 200 pounds to one ton of iron at once, one brass furnace, nine sand troughs and moulder's benches combined, nine sets of moulder's tools, consisting of heart and square trowel, slickers, rammers, riddle, flask, swab, water pot, shovel, lifters, drawer, spikes, etc., six ladles from 100 to 5 pounds capacity, an assortment of flasks, and other necessaries for a complete foundry.

The Equipments of the Machine Shops are thirteen work-benches with vises, sets of tools and closets, one twelve-inch engine lathe, three fourteen-inch engine lathes, one nineteen-inch engine lathe, one speed lathe, one planer 24x24x72 inches, one planer 10x10x24 inches, one Universal milling machine (B. & S.), one double-wheel emery grinding machine, one drill press, one grinding stone, and chucks and other appliances for use on the lathes, planers, etc. Each machine has its distinct set of tools. This shop is well equipped with hammers, steel rules,

steel squares, spring dividers, chisels, twist drills, taps, dies, tap wrenches, die stocks, reamers, pipe dies, files of all sizes and shapes, wrenches, arbors, lathe-dogs, squares, scales, calipers (inside and outside), machine and hand-cutting tools, a surface gauge, a Victor micrometer caliper, a protractor and many other tools. The machinery is driven by a 25 horse-power Westinghouse engine.

### CAPACITY OF THE SHOPS.

Seventy-five students can be accommodated in the shops at one time, divided among the rooms as follows:

Wood-working Room	24
Metal-working Room	
Forging Room	
Foundry	
Tool-Room	
Engine and Boiler-Room	

The Boiler-Room contains two norizontal flue tubular boilers set in brick work, aggregating 65 horse-power. These are used for heating the main building and running the shops. This room also contains a pressure-reducing valve, an automatic heater-trapand governor, Blake pump, gauges and other necessary appliances,

# II.—COURSE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Mechanical engineering may be defined as being the application of mathematics to science, with particular reference to the design and fabrication of all forms of machinery. Since engineering is the combined science and art of utilizing the forces and materials of nature, and since this utilization is accomplished in nearly all cases by machines, or by processes working through machines, it is evident that mechanical engineering is the basis of all art and industry.

The course of study is published on page 39. It is based on the belief that a mechanical engineer should be a mathematician, a scientist, a draughtsman and a mechanic. The course extends over six years, and consists of 3,120 hours devoted to theoretical, and 3,510 hours to practical instruction. The distribution of time among the several branches, both theoretical and practical, is shown in the following.

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TIME IN HOURS DEVOTED TO STUDIES IN THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.

SUBJECTS.	CLASS.						
	Α.	SUB- FRESH- MAN.	FRESH-	SOPHO- MORE.	JUNIOR.	SENIOR.	Total Hours
nglish, History, etc	390	143	130 130 130	86 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> 173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> 130	130 130	862/3	853 663 650
ngineering Studieshop Workrawing	390 195	390 195	130 390 195	130 303 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> 195	971/2	4+3½ 399 195	953 1906 1072
aboratory Work	*****		**********	862/3	4441/6	***********	86 444
Theoretical Work	520	520	520	520	520	520	31
Practical Work	585	585	585	585	585	585	35
Total Work	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	66

In addition to the above, students may take French and German as elective studies.

The courses in Mechanical and Civil Engineering differ only in the work of the Junior and Senior years. Even during these years many subjects are included in both. The branches studied are named on page 41, and described on page 71.

# III.—COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Civil Engineering, as here understood, embraces the location and construction of railroads, canals, waterworks, sewerage systems, foundations on land and in water, tunnels and superstructures; the surveys, improvements and defenses of coasts, harbors, rivers and lakes; the application of mechanics, descriptive geometry and graphics to the design and construction of arch bridges, roofs, trusses and suspension bridges; the design and fabrication of wind, hydraulic and electric motors, and air and heat engines; irrigation and drainage of lands; and the preparation of forms of specifications and contracts.

The course of study, published on page 41, is believed to compare favorably with that in many of the older institutions of technology. It is decidedly a *practical* course, and the graduate is well equipped for the duties of an engineer. He is, also, an

excellent draughtsman and mechanic. The time in hours devoted to theoretical and practical instruction is shown in the following:

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TIME IN HOURS DEVOTED TO STUDIES IN THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

CLASS.	CLASS.						
	Α.	SUB- FRESH- MAN.	FRESH-	SOPHO- MORE.	JUNIOR -	SENIOR.	
English, History, etc	195	143 130 390 195	130 130 130 130 130 390 195	862/3 1731/3 130 130 260 195 130	216 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 130 173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 65 216 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 303 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	86 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 433 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 260 195 130	850 741 66 866 161 104 476 300
Total Theoretical Work	520	520	520	520	520	520	3
Total Practical Work	585	585	585	585	585	585	3
Total Work	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	66

In addition to the above, students may take French and German as elective studies.

# ENGINEERING STUDIES FOR THE MECHANICAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSES,

Surveying, as a study, covers two terms. It embraces the care, use and adjustment of instruments, and the elements of land, topographical, hydrographic, mining, city and geodetic surveying. Text-book--Johnson or Gillespie. The course of surveying practice in the field covers three years, aggregating 470 hours. It is divided as follows:

Sophomore Year.—Use of chain, tape, compass, transit, solar attachment, level, sextant and plane table. The students have exercises in land, city, topographical, mining and hydrographic surveying.

Junior Year.—Road engineering, consisting of reconnaissance, preliminary survey, location, profiling, establishing grade, location of curves and turnouts, cross-section leveling, locating slope stakes, measuring embankments and cuts, estimates of volume and materials used in construction, improvement of highways, location and estimates for tunnels.

A term is also devoted to the study of geodesy, embracing location of base-line, repeated measurements of base by various methods, location and establishment of signals, manufacture and location of station marks, measuring, distributing errors and correcting angles, tertiary triangulation of the neighborhood, geodetic and precise spirit leveling.

Senior Year consists of: 1. Sanitary survey of Fayetteville, embracing estimates of material required and cost of construction of a complete sewerage system. 2. Hydraulic surveying, consisting of location of waterworks for the city of Fayetteville, embracing complete details, estimates and costs.

ROAD ENGINEERING consists of a term devoted to the description of the various forms and methods of constructing roads, streets and pavements, followed by two terms' study of railroad location and maintenance. The text-books used are Gilmore, Johnson (or earthwork and topography), Trautwine (for earthwork), Searles (for curves and turnouts), Parson (for maintenance

of way). The text-books are supplemented by lectures, notes and exercises.

Sanitary Engineering consists of a term devoted to the study of the separate and combined systems of sewerage and constructive details. This is followed by the designing of a sewerage system for Fayetteville, as already stated. *Text-books*—Latham, Stanley and Pierson.

Hydraulic Engineering is studied with special reference to the design and location of water-works. It comes in the Senior Year, in order that stand-pipes, retaining walls, dams, etc., may be properly designed. The study is illustrated by the design of water-works for Fayetteville. *Text books*—Fanning, Merriman and Lectures.

Arches and Dams are made a special study for one term. Greene's work on Arches (graphical) is used, while it is supplemented by the study of existing structures. No text-book is used in the study of dams, but the literature found in the numerous engineering periodicals, and existing structures, form the basis for the class instruction.

BRIDGE ENGINEERING covers two terms and is taught analytically and graphically. Numerous exercises are required illustrating nearly every form of bridge used for highways or railroads. *Text-books*—Burr, Waddell, Merriman.

The constructive details are studied from blue prints, etc., kindly supplied by various bridge building establishments.

Study of Engineering Works:—One term is devoted to the special study of recent engineering structures, prominence being given to the various forms of foundations and tunnels. It also embraces the study of the actual use of coffer-dams, caissons, jetties, irrigation canals, etc. *Text-book*—Engineering Periodicals.

Specifications and Contracts:—The forms used in writing specifications and the law of contracts are studied in detail from lectures.

STEAM Engineering is taught from a descriptive standpoint to the civil engineering students. Text-book—Whitham.

For mechanical engineering students it embraces two terms

of descriptive study. *Text-books*—Whitham, Wilson (boilers); one term on thermodynamics; one term to boiler design, taught by lectures; one term to steam engine design. *Text-book*—Whitham, and one term the study of valve gears (lectures),

Tests of Steam Machinery:—This is taught without a rtext-book, and consists in the study of the report of tests made by engineers, and the actual testing of machinery used in the shops and elsewhere.

MECHANISM: —One term is devoted to the elementary principles. *Text-books*—Wood and Stahl, and two terms to the study of machinery and mill-work.

One term is devoted to the study of machine design (Unwin)

MECHANICS:—One term is devoted to the elements (*Text-book*—Peck, supplemented by teacher's notes), and two terms to applied mechanics. Mechanics is taught from a purely calculus standpoint.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:—See description on page 63, under the heading Department of Physics. *Text-books*—Kemp, Day.

MASONRY CONSTRUCTION: -(Baker).

Drawing:—Instrumental drawing is required during four years for all male students in the college department, irrespective of course of study and for engineering students of the A and Sub-Freshman classes.

Engineering students devote a term to the study of Descriptive Geometry (Waldo).

The following college course is for engineering students, and is somewhat modified for students in other departments, as is shown to be necessary:

Freshman Year.—Instruction in use of instruments, practice in reading, drawings, construction of geometrical figures, elements of mechanical drawing. Great prominence is given to the study of descriptive geometry.

Sophomore Year—Mechanical drawing during the first term, and topographical drawing during the second and third terms.

Junior Year.—Architectural drawing, linear and isometrical projections.

Senior Year—Each student makes a design and general and detailed drawing of some structure, such as a bridge or steam engine.

The Draughting Room is equipped with tables, stools, planimeter, pantograph and blue-print frame. Materials are kept on hand and supplied to students at catalogue rates. Drawing instruments are purchased at 25 per cent discount.

# DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, ETHICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

E. H. MURFEE, PRESIDENT.
J. F. HOWELL, ASSISTANT.

#### PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

These important studies are taught inductively, no theory or doctrine being urged for acceptance which is not based upon a philosophical induction from the facts of consciousness. The student is taught to subject every statement of fact or principle to the test of his own experience. The fullest and freest discussion of opposing views is encouraged.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The aim is to give a succinct statement of the undisputed principles of political economy, and to discuss conflicting views with all possible fairness.

# CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In a free country like ours, it is highly important that young men especially be taught the principles of Republican government, both State and National. The aims in teaching this branch of political science are:

- (1) To give an outline of the history of our political rights and their bearing on national growth and progress.
- (2) To have the students analyze carefully the Constitution of the United States and of Arkansas, and learn the nature of official duties in all the branches of government.
- (3) To exhibit the forms and character of the important. State papers that have been promulgated in our history.

### TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS.

Psychology.—McCosh, Bascom, Mahan, Porter, Sir William Hamilton.

Ethics.—Dagg, Alexander, Bascom, Porter, Calderwood. Political Economy.—Chapin, Mill, Say, Perry.

Civil Government.—Thorpe's and Cocker's Civil Government, Townsend's Analysis, and Anderson's Manual of the Constitution.

#### DEPARTMENT OF

## MATHEMATICS, LOGIC AND ASTRONOMY.

O. C. GRAY, PROFESSOR.

#### MATHEMATICS.

This subject should be taught both practically and logically, thus promoting scientific investigation and mental discipline. It is not enough to find "answers," but the deductions must be based on established principles. First, the pupil performs the work in imitation of the teacher or author; then comparing facts learned, he reasons on the subject, consults the text and book of reference, makes the deduction, and applies the law to new cases. The power of original investigation and the faculty of invention are thus strengthened, and the student, by the inductive process of combining known principles and making new deductions, can anticipate the author in his demonstrations.

I'or admission into the Freshman class, the applicant must pass satisfactory examination in Arithmetic and in Algebra to Quadratic Equations.

It is desirable that all students should supply themselves with drawing instruments; for much attention is paid to original investigations, in which at least the dividers and protractor are essential.

### TEXT-BOOKS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Algebra.—Robinson's University, Wentworth's Complete, Wells's University.

Geometry .- Wentworth, Loomis, Welch and Chauvenet.

Trigonometry.—Schuyler, Wells and Wentworth.

Analytical Geometry. - Loomis and Todhunter.

Calculus.-Loomis, Church, Byerly and Williamson.

### ASTRONOMY.

A term is devoted principally to Descriptive Astronomy, together with as much Practical as possible in so short a period.

The subject is made interesting and profitable by the use of maps, globe, astral lantern, equatorial telescope, sextant and solar compass.

Text and Reference Books.—Olmstead's College Astronomy, Bowen's Astronomy of Observation, Newcomb and Holden's Astronomy, Coffin's Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, the Nautical Almanac, Loomis's Astronomy. Periodical—Siderial Messenger.

#### LOGIC.

Logic is taught both from text-books and by lectures. Students are required to show its application in various scientific investigations. Essays from different authors are analyzed and discussed, with a view to the appreciation of sound reasoning and detection of fallacies. Original discourses are required of students to impress the principles taught. In this way a subject, ordinarily regarded as dry, is made of the liveliest interest.

Text-books and Books of Reference.—Jevon-Hill, McCosh, Mill and Hamilton.

#### DEPARTMENT OF

## HISTORY, ENGLISH AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

E. L. FLETCHER, PROFESSOR.

----, ASSISTANT.

#### ENGLISH.

The work of the English course is assigned to the Freshman, Junior and Senior Classes.

For entrance into the Freshman Class, a full knowledge of Elementary Grammar, Composition and Analysis, is required, and the student is expected to be able to express himself with a fair degree of ease and clearness.

The work of the Freshman year is obligatory in all courses of study. It consists of two terms of Rhetoric. Every effort is made to render the course rich in practical results. To this end continuous graded exercises, or essays, promptly applying and drilling in the principles learned in the text-book, constitute a prominent feature thereof.

The Junior year of the course is obligatory only on the students of the B. A. course. It consists of two terms devoted to the study of the History of English Literature, together with original work on as many of the masterpieces of the language as the varying time will allow, and one term employed in the detailed consideration of Chaucer and Shakespeare.

The course in the Senior year consists of Anglo-Saxon, Middle English, and English Philology. The written exercises in the Junior and Senior years will consist of original investigation of questions connected with and forming a vital part of the class work. In this kind of work, the Library, containing as

it does, the masterpieces of our language from the earliest times down, is of invaluable assistance, and forms the main and most valued auxiliary of instruction. Students are referred, as tar as possible, to the original sources, and taught to investigate for themselves.

Text-Books.—Clarke's Practical Rhetoric, Morris's, Historical English Grammar, Stopford Brooke's Primer of English Literature, Ward's English Poets, Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Morris's Specimens of Early English, Skeat's Principles of English Etymology.

#### HISTORY.

The work in History is done entirely in the Sophomore year. One term is devoted to each of the usual divisions of Universal History. While, by the use of a text-book, and a rapid course of lectures, the general flow of events throughout the world is followed, there is, besides, assigned to each student a specific period and region, which, during the year's time, he is required to work up thoroughly from original sources, as far as the material at hand will allow. The work of the student in the province assigned him is presented to the class in the form of an essay. Here again the Library, which is comparatively rich in historical works, is an invaluable auxiliary to the work of the course. The department is also provided with a number of accurate and beautiful maps.

The year's work in History is required in all courses except. the Manual Training.

Text-book.—Fisher's Universal History.

#### GERMAN AND FRENCH.

In consequence of the legislative enactment which requires for any course containing a language other than English, the payment of a yearly tuition fee of \$10, the German and French languages have not been made obligatory in any of the courses; yet they are regarded by both the Board and the Faculty as essential parts of any Scientific course, and opportunity is given

the students of all courses to take them. Two years are assigned to each language. No entrance requirement is made. French is commenced in the Freshman year, and the work of the class is directed to the obtaining of a thorough familiarity with the forms of the language, and a large and practical vocabulary. At the end of the Freshman year the student is expected to be able to read ordinary prose at sight; and has all the material necessary to enable him, with facility and quickness, to learn to speak the language, if he so desire.

The Sophomore Class is engaged in reading and studying the classics of the language: the history of the language, the study of the syntax and idioms, and a hurried view of the historical grammar, complete the course.

German is begun in the Junior year, and the plan pursued is the same as that of the Freshman year in French. The Seniors complete the study of German, following the line of study pursued in French by the Sophomores. Daily practice in translating into French and German, and writing from dictation, form a prominent feature of class-work.

Text-books.—Whitney's French Grammar, Lectures on French Literature, Selections from Modern French Literature, Historical Grammar (Brachet), Harrison's Syntax, Selections from French Classics, German Grammar, (Joynes-Meissner), Lectures on German Literature, Grimm's Maerchen, Brandt's German Grammar, Selections from the German Classics.

N. B.—French and German weeklies are taken by the Library and are accessible to students. The current literature in English is also well represented. All three are made useful auxiliaries in the department.

## DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.

# PROFESSOR MCNEIL.

### BIOLOGY.

The course of instruction in the Biological Sciences includes Elementary Botany, Structural Botany, Physiological Botany, Elementary Physiology, General Physiology, General Zoology and original work in some department of Biology.

### TEXT-BOOKS.

In Botany.—Gray's Series, Bessey's Botany.

In Zoology.—Colton's Practical Zoology, Packard's Zoology.

In Physiology.—Martin's Human Body.
GEOLOGY.

The course of instruction in Geology includes Dynamical, Structural and Historical Geology, Survey Methods and Economic or Applied Geology. Field work is required of all students taking the General Course. The region adjacent to Fayetteville will be carefully studied and mapped, and that knowledge acquired which can only be attained by a personal and minute study of strata.

Text-book.—LeConte's Elements of Geology.

Economic Geology.—A course of lectures and recitations on this subject is especially arranged for Civil Engineering and Scientific students.

Frequent references are made to various works on Natural History and Geology contained in the University Library, and the student in this department is expected to take advantage of the opportunity here offered to acquaint himself with the literature of the subject he may have under consideration.

The Lecture-room and Laboratory are situated on the third floor of the main University building, north end. The Laboratory is well equipped with new and costly microscopes, both dissecting and compound, and such other appliances as are necessary for carrying on Biological or Geological research.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

CLASSES.	Terms	CLASS-ROOM WORK.	LABORATORY WORK—FIVE HOURS A WEEK.
Sub-Freshman.	1 2 3		
FRESHMAN.	1 2 3	General Zoology	Systematic Zoology. Structural Zoology. Structural Botany.
Sophomore.	1 2 3	Physiological Botany  Entomology  General Physiology	Physiological Botany, Systematic Entomology. Histology.
JUNIOR,	1 2 3		
SENIOR.	1 2 3	Advanced Biology	Original Work. Original Work. Original Work.

### ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

C. H. LEVERETT, PROFESSOR.

The subjects taught in this department are the Latin Language and Literature and the History of Rome, the Greek Language and Literature and the History of Greece. Authors are read in the order of their difficulty, and neat written translations are required at stated intervals. The grammar and idioms of these languages are carefully studied and compared with those of English and other languages.

Marked attention is paid to the rendering of English into Latin and Greek. In the lower classes the best manuals for Latin and Greek composition are used; for the higher classes carefully graded exercises are prepared by the professor.

Due prominence is given to the study of Latin and Greek metres. The grammars are made the basis of this instruction, but fuller explanation is given in lectures.

For admission into the Freshman Class, students should be able to read at sight and parse any passage in two books of Cæsar; must know thoroughly all the declensions and conjugations, regular and irregular, of the Latin Grammar, and the elementary principles of Syntax; and should be able to translate easy sentences from English into Latin.

No Greek is required for admission.

## LATIN.

Freshman Class.—Gildersleeve's Grammar, Jones's Latin Prose Composition, Cæsar (Greenough or Kelsey) 2 Books, or Nepos (C. & S.) 35 pages, Virgil (Greenough) 3 Books of Æneid and selections from Eclogues, Pennell's or Smith's Smaller History of Rome. Sophomore Class.—Gildersleeve's Grammar, Jones's Prose Composition, Cicero's Orations (Harkness) 50 pages, Odes of Horace (MacLeane), Livy (Lincoln) 50 pages.

Junior Class.—Gildersleeve's Grammar, Prose Composition, Livy 60 pages, Satires and Epistles of Horace (1500 lines), Tacitus (100 pages).

Senior Class.—Gildersleeve's Grammar, Original Exercises, Cicero's Moral Works, Juvenal (Leverett or MacLeane), Roman Literature.

Books of Reference.—Harper's Latin-English Lexicon, White's English-Latin Lexicon, Classical Dictionary, Classical Atlas, Zumpt's, Madvig's and Roby's Latin Grammars.

Other authors may occasionly be substituted for those above when a change seems beneficial: (e. g.) Sallust, Ovid, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Pliny, Plantus.

### GREEK.

Freshman Class.—Goodwin's Grammar, Whiton's Lessons, Xenophon's Anabasis (Goodwin) 6 chapters.

Sophomore Class.—Goodwin's Grammar, Jones's Prose Composition, Xenophon's Anabasis 3 books, Lysias 3 orations, History of Greece.

Junior Class.—Goodwin's Grammar, Jones's Prose Composition, Herodotus (Mather) 40 pages, Homer's Iliad (Pratt and Leaf) 3 books, Demosthenes 40 pages, Plato.

Senior Class.—Goodwin's Grammar, Original Exercises, Thucydides 1 book, Euripides 1 play, Sophocles 2 plays, Greek Literature.

Books of Reference.—Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon, (7th Oxford Edition), Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon, Classical Dictionary, Classical Atlas, Goodwin's Moods and Tenses, Hadley's or Curtius's Grammar.

Other authors may be substituted for the above.

## NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

#### PROFESSOR HOWELL.

The design of this department is to train teachers for the schools of the state. Technical instruction is begun in the Sub-Freshman and completed in the Sophomore Class, satisfactory completion of the course entitling the student to a certificate of Licentiate of Instruction.

The course includes all the branches required for State license by the school laws of the State, and former graduates after successful experience in actual teaching for a reasonable time have been granted State license by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction without examination. After completing the Normal course, students may take up in the Junior class the work of one of the other courses and compete for the corresponding degree.

Psychology is made the basis of technical instruction, a brief outline of this branch being given in the Sub-Freshman Class, and special attention being paid to the analysis of the intellectual processes. Students are encouraged and trained to study their own mental phenomena, and to note evidences of similar phenomena, in the conduct of others, especially of children. The fundamental principles of teaching as deduced from psychical facts are presented as also general methods of teaching based on these principles. Students are required to give much attention to principles as inculcated, and to methods as illustrated in approved pedagogical books and journals, a good selection of which is free of access in the University Library. At the same time they are taught to avoid a slavish dependence upon the methods of others, and encouraged to devise methods of their

own. Methods of teaching the common branches are illustrated with the classes, the members being selected alternately to conduct recitations, and free criticism and discussion being allowed after each.

The idea is continually made prominent that character building should be the grand aim of the teacher. Near the end of the course a more extended outline of Psychology is given, covering the more important facts of the science with which a teacher should be familiar.

Further, the aims are:

- 1. To unify the work of our State educational system by bringing the secondary schools and the University into close sympathy with each other.
- 2. To teach pupils how to organize, grade and discipline the various kinds of schools.
- 3. To give them a knowledge of school law, and especially of the duties of teachers as officers of the State.
- 4. To impart to them a valuable summary of the history of education.
- 5. To aid them in creating for themselves high educational ideals, based on the principles of Christianity.

Text-books.—White's Pedagogy, Painter's History of Education, Baldwin's School Management, Palmer's Science of Education, Sully's Psychology.

## PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Students are not admitted into the "A" Preparatory Class until they are thoroughly familiar with the fundamental operations of Arithmetic including common fractions. In reading they must be able to understand and intelligently render specimens of the grade of the Fifth Reader; must have a knowledge of Elementary English Grammar, Elementary Geography, and the spelling of ordinary words of the grade of the Fifth Reader. Students failing to enter "A" class will be admitted to "B" class provided they show by examination ability to enter "A" class within one year.

Much importance is attached to Mental Arithmetic as a means for developing the power of analysis, and for strengthening the mind. Both oral and written exercises are required daily.

Daily exercises in Penmanship are required.

In the "A" Class Geography is taught during the first term, and United States History during the second and third terms. Latin is begun by those who propose a Classical course or the complete Normal course.

Classical students are thoroughly drilled in the elements of Latin Grammar, and are carried through a Reader and two books of Cæsar, or the equivalent, by the close of the Sub-Freshman year. Students are exercised by frequent translations from the English into Latin.

Algebra is taught during the entire Sub-Freshman year. Students are thoroughly drilled in the elementary principles, and required to master everything to equations of the second degree.

Elementary science is taught throughout the Sub-Freshman

year. The classes have been taught by the Professors of Chemistry and Biology, who have sought to give such an outline of scientific facts and principles as would prove valuable both to those students who propose to take a fuller course, and to the larger number who drop out of school before reaching the Collegiate Department.

#### TEXT-BOOKS.

Algebra.—Robinson's University.

Arithmetic.—Barnes's National.

Book-keeping .- Bryant and Stratton.

English.—Crittenden's Composition, Meiklejohn's English Language, Hyde's Practical Lessons in English.

Geography.—Appleton's Physical, Harper's School.

History.—Barnes's United States.

Latin.—Jones's First Lessons, Gildersleeve's Grammar and Reader.

Penmanship .- Harper's Copy Books.

Physiology.—Martin's Hnman Body (Elementary Course).

Reading.—Barnes and Swinton.

Zoology.—Holder's.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROFESSOR CABELL, U. S. A.

The military officers of the University consist of the President, the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and such assistant professors as may be assigned to duty in this department by the President. The President is head of the department, and issues, from time to time, such general and special orders as he deems necessary to the efficiency of the military exercises and to the enforcement of order in the buildings and on the grounds. One hour per week is devoted to theoretical instruction in the art and science of war.

This department is designed to impart to each male student, not physically incapacitated to bear arms, theoretical and practical instruction in the school of the soldier, of the company, and of the battalion, and thereby furnish the State with a body of young men qualified to organize its militia.

The male students are required to drill, because an act of Congress for 1862, which appropriated lands to establish the University, provided that the leading branches taught should be, in addition to the usual course of study prescribed in universities, "Military Science and Tactics"

Besides, the military drill is a superior health-giving exercise, and promotes physical development, manly carriage, neatness, precision, order and a habit of obedience, which is a valuable aid in the enforcement of discipline.

All male students not incapacitated for drill are assigned to companies, which are officered by cadets selected for proficiency in drill, good deportment and scholarship. The cadet officers are regarded as assistants in the enforcement of discipline, and their orders, while on duty, are considered as duly authorized, and must be obeyed accordingly.

Cadet officers are expected and required to be examples in military deportment and general good conduct.

A neat uniform with brass buttons and suitable trimmings, is required to be worn at all drills.

Parents and guardians will save money by postponing the purchase of suits for their children and wards until they arrive at Fayetteville.

A competitive drill is held yearly and the successful company wins the honor of carrying the colors for the ensuing year.

## OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE BATTALION.

De R. C. CABELL (Second Lieut. 8th U. S. Cav.), Colonel. C. C. PATTON, First Lieutenant and Adjutant. EDWARD ILETT, Sergeant-Major.
A. W. SHREVE, Ordnance Sergeant.

#### "A" COMPANY.

S. A. HORTON, Captain.

A. J. NEWMAN, First Lieutenant.

S. VAULX, Second Lieutenant.

W. McKIBBEN, First Sergeant.

J. S. PHARR, Sergeant.

C. F. ARMISTEAD, Sergeant.

W. I. BLACKWELL, Sergeant.

J. T. ROBINSON, Sergeant.

C. J. LEVERETT, Corporal.

J. E. WOODRUFF, Corporal.

### "B" COMPANY.

G. V. SKELTON, Captain.

H. B. SHREVE, First Lieutenant.

C. H. DRAKE, Second Lieutenant.

O. P. BREWER, First Sergeant.

J. B. ARMISTEAD, Sergeant.

A. C. WOOD, Sergeant.

S. C. TREADWELL, Sergeant.

W. M. FISHBACK, Sergeant.

F. F. HENRY, Corporal.

J. A. HARDIN, Corporal.

## MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

MRS. N. HOXIE PATTERSON, INSTRUCTOR.

### PIANO FORTE.

Pupils completing this course are entitled to a Diploma.

### FIRST GRADE.

New England Conservatory Method: Part 1—Doerner's Technical Exercises, Kohler's Studies Op. 50.

#### SECOND GRADE.

Duvernvy's Op. 120, Czerney's Etudes de la velveite Op. 229, Selections from easy Sonatas (Peters Edition). Pupils are required to begin the study of Harmony in this grade.

Text-book.—Stephen Emory's Elements of Harmony.

### THIRD GRADE.

Loeshorn's Op. 66, Czerney's Octave Studies, Heller's Introduction to Art of Phrasing, Harmony and selections from standard composers.

### FOURTH GRADE.

Czerney's Op. 740; Heller's Art of Phrasing; Sonatas from Clementi, Mozart, and other selections from Classical Composition; Harmony.

#### FIFTH GRADE.

Cramer's Finishing Studies, (Von Bulow Ed.), and one year's study of the works of Beethoven, Bach, Liszt, Chopin etc. Richter's Harmony.

### VOCAL CULTURE.

#### FIRST GRADE.

Art of breathing and of producing even and natural tones of voice. Bassini's Art of Vocalization.

#### SECOND AND THIRD GRADES.

Pronunciation, Art of Phrasing, studies in Conconi and Marche, with other selections of moderate difficulty from the operas, etc.

#### FOURTH AND FIFTH GRADES.

Studies of Panolka, Selections from standard composers, and one opera complete.

#### TERMS.

Per session of twelve weeks-two lessons per week.

Piano Forte,	.\$12.00
Voice Culture	12.50
Guitar	12.00
Thorough Bass and Harmony	5.00
Use of Piano one hour every day	

For one lesson per week the rates are one-half the above, except for the use of piano.

Tuition payable in advance.

No deductions will be made on account of absence from recitations except in cases of prolonged sickness.

## LOCATION.

The Arkansas Industrial University is located within the corporate limits of the town of Fayetteville, Washington county. The location is thought to be unsurpassed by any other locality in the State in salubrity of climate, beauty of surrounding scenery, fertility of soil, variety and perfection of agricultural and horticultural productions, and in the morality and intelligence of its people.

#### PROPERTY.

The property of the University consists of the proceeds of the munificent grant of land by Congress, the bonds of Washington county and of the town of Fayetteville, the appropriations made by the State, and the University farm lands—amounting in all to \$300,000 in value.

The Main Building is one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the South. A brief description of it will be found on the third page of this catalogue.

#### ACCESSIBILITY.

Students may reach Fayetteville from both the north and the south by double daily trains on the Texas branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, which now connect on the south with the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad at Van Buren.

#### ARRIVAL OF STUDENTS.

Students, on arriving at Fayetteville, must report at once to the President of the University. No student will be allowed to recite in any class until properly enrolled, but will be held responsible for his conduct from the time of his arrival in Fayetteville.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF STUDENTS.

Parents or guardians who wish to withdraw their children or wards from the University should write to the President of the Faculty, stating their wishes. No honorable discharge will be given to a student under age who is unable to produce the written application of his parent or guardian for his withdrawal, or if his number of demerits shall exceed the proportion of two hundred allowed during the session. Nor will an honorable discharge be given to a student under censure of any kind, whether for neglect of duty or other cause, even though he may have the consent of his parent or guardian for his withdrawal from the University.

#### BOARDING.

Students are required to board at such places as are approved

by the Faculty, and are under the supervision of the President of the University. No change of boarding house will be allowed, except at the end of the term, unless under extraordinary circumstances, nor without the permission of the President. In order to lighten the expenses of students of limited means, the State has provided a dormitory and dining-room on the University grounds. Here the students have excellent rooms free of rent, and obtain board at actual cost, which has been from seven to eight dollars per month. Occupants of the building must provide their own furniture, fuel and lights. Before entering the boarding house, they are required to promise to conform to such regulations as to study, the preservation of order, visiting, leaving their quarters, and the care of their rooms, as may be prescribed by proper authority.

An officer appointed by the Faculty lives in the building and superintends the department.

#### EXPENSES.

Matriculation, charged all new students\$	5	00-
Tuition per session, charged all except beneficiary stu-		
dents	10	00
Tuition for one or more languages than English	10	00
(Ten dollars includes all tuition except music).		
Music Fees (see Music).		
Furniture for Dormitory students, at cost, usually about	15	00
Board in Dormitory at cost, per month, from \$ 7 00 to	8	00
Board in private families, per month, from 12 00 to	15	00
Uniform suit, purchased by student, from 13 00 to	17	50
Washing, per month, about	1	00-
Students leaving the University frequently sell their	fur	ni-

From the above statement, one may see that the actual charges made by the University are nominal, and board can be obtained at very reasonable rates,

ture at a small reduction.

#### LITERARY SOCIETIES.

In the Collegiate Department there are two literary societies, the "Mathetian" and the "Philomathean." Students who are members of the Sub-Freshman Class are also eligible to membership in these.

Literary societies may be organized in the Preparatory Department under proper restrictions. At present there is but one in operation, the Garland Society.

### LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

A small but well-selected collection of books, numbering about 5,000 volumes, constitute the Library of the University. Of this number a large percentage is made up of valuable and costly technical works for the various departments of the Institution, and the necessary purchase of these has absorbed a large part of the yearly appropriations, and seriously retarded the numerical growth of the Library.

Yet in no sense has the purchase of a full collection of technical works been attempted in any department. The most that it has been possible to do has been to provide for the pressing needs of the hour by the thoughtful and careful expenditure of the small amount of money yearly assigned to each department. One of the most obvious and pressing necessities of the University to-day is a large and liberal appropriation from the Legislature, to provide a Library suitable to the needs of the Institution and the standing of the State. A complete technical library, kept up with the course of investigation and discovery by constant additions, has always been recognized by competent authorities as one of the most indispensable means and accessories. of instruction even in the most practical schools. Agriculture and mechanics have their vital literature, their full line of necessary books of reference, just as much as have Chemistry and Engineering, or Physics and Astronomy, or Mathematics and English.

Moreover, History and Belles-lettres have their just and beneficent claims upon us. It is neither creditable nor pleasant to read in the report of the Commissioner of Education that Kansas, admitted to Statehood in 1861, contains libraries numbering in the aggregate 173,661 volumes, while Arkansas, admitted in 1836, can number in public

libraries throughout all the broad extent of her territory only 48,173 volumes. This is a bad showing for the reading proclivities of our people, and the matter deserves careful consideration.

To remedy the matter, where can a better beginning be made than here at the State University, where the youth, coming up from all parts of the State, may learn, under careful and competent instructors, to value and to use a well-equipped library, and may carry home with them the desire to diffuse and strengthen in the various towns and villages the taste for more and better literature? Thus all through the State small libraries will spring up here and there, and taking root, will grow and produce for the State a hundred-fold harvest of thoughtful public spirit and intelligent patriotism.

Private philanthrophy might be of much service in this matter, and probably would be so, it our needs were properly known. Any donation from private persons will be reported to the Board of Trustees and receive proper acknowledgment.

Besides the nuclei of technical libraries for the various departments, as already mentioned, we have a small but carefully selected collection of books on general literature. Additions to the library are made annually from a small fund set apart by the Board of Trustees.

Nearly all the newspapers of the State of Arkansas, and several from other States, have been generously furnished to the Library, either by the publishers or other friends of the University. The best magazines of America, and some from England, France and Germany, are also purchased. All these are kept on file in the Library, and students have access to them, as well as the books, at certain hours each day. No library fee is charged, but a deposit of \$2 is required to insure proper care of the books taken from the Library.

The thanks of all friends of the University are due to following persons for contributions of books:

## To Mr. Nathaniel Ruggles, Fayetteville, Ark., for

Malhan's Gazetteer (2 vols.), published 1797. Morris's American Gazetteer (1 vol.), published 1797. Sandwich Island Bible, published 1843. American Encyclopædia (7 vols.), published 1805. Ecclesiastical History, Maclaine (5 vols.), published 1811. Life of Catharine II. (2 vo's.), published 1802, Universal Receipt Book, published 1825. Humboldt's New Spain (2 vols.), published 1811. Christian Observer, Vol. 14, published 1815. Duffie's Nature Displayed, (2 vols.), published 1811. History of Miranda (t vol.), published 1810. Fiji Island Bible (1 vol.), published 1850. Pinkerton's Voyages (6 vols.), published 1810. Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, published 1816. Russ-Il's Ancient Europe (2 vols.), published 1801. Marshall's Life of Washington (6 vols.), published 1804. Novelist's Magazine (9 vols.), published 1781 to 1782.

Barretti's Dictionary of Spanish and English, published 1800. Dictionary Royal of French and English, published 1729.

Monthly Authology and Boston Review, Vol. 3, published 1806.

Atheneum, Vols. I and III, published 1817-18.

North American Review, Vols. 4, 18, 20, 21, 31, 32, 33 (20 vols.), published 1821-1831.

## To Mrs. B. F. Perry, of Sans Souci, S. C., for

Biographical Sketches of Eminent American Statesmen, by Gov. B. F. Perry, of South Carolina; Reminiscences of Public Men, by Gov. B. F. Perry.

## To Rev. Oliver Crane, for

Translation of Virgil's Æneid, by Rev. O. Crane.

### To Henry Shaw, St. Louis, Mo., for

Botanical Works of the late George Engleman, edited by Trealeace and Gray.

## To Prof. J. M. Whitham, Fayetteville, Ark., for

Steam Engine Design, by J. M. Whitham, A. I. U.

#### APPARATUS.

The University is supplied with no inconsiderable amount of apparatus for illustrating the different sciences, and for the prosecution of original work. Most of the departments are well equipped for practical laboratory and field work.

#### MUSEUM.

The cabinet of minerals consists chiefly of a collection of State minerals, contributed by various parties of the State, and by the professors; but it has been recently enlarged by purchase, and embraces also specimens of value from other States.

There has been constructed an herbarium case large

enough to hold the indigenous plants of North America and such exotics as are of ecomomic value. It will be the work of years to complete a collection of the plants of North America, but the work is progressing; and the collection is large and valuable.

There are about 500 species of animals, illustrating the various parts of zoology.

Mr. C. W. Woodworth's donation of his collection furnishes us a nucleus for an entomological collection.

Collections in all the departments are slowly accumulating.

Contributions of minerals, fossils, Indian relics and rare curiosities are solicited.

#### APPOINTMENT OF BENEFICIARIES.

All appointments should be completed, if possible, before the opening of the Spring term. The County Judges, who make the appointments, should prepare duplicate notifications of appointments, one of which should be forwarded to the President of the University, and one to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. In case the appointee fails to appear at the University within twenty days after an appointment (except in case of sickness), he or she will be regarded as having declined the appointment, in which case it will be the duty of the President of the Faculty to notify the person making the appointment of such failure, and he, in turn, should make another appointment as soon thereafter as possible. The President of the Faculty shall continue to notify appointing officers until their respective number of appointees make their appearance at the University.

All beneficiary students should be present at the open ing of the Spring term; and unnecessary delay, either of old students returning, or new ones reporting, will lead to the forfeiture of their appointments.

#### QUALIFICATIONS.

The attention of County Judges is called to the fact

that no Beneficiary Students will be admitted unless they have the following qualifications:

Students are not admitted until they have become familiar with the fundamental principles of arithmetic, including common fractions. In reading, they must be able to understand and intelligently render specimens of the grade of the Fifth Reader, must have a knowledge of elementary English grammar, elementary geography, and the spelling of ordinary words of the grade of the Fifth Reader. These qualifications are the test of admission at the beginning of the session; those applying later will be admitted only on the grade of the class.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

As much trouble and annoyance is caused by students who have been appointed beneficiaries coming without any evidence of appointment, the following are adopted as the proper forms of notice to be given by the Judge of the County Court to the President of the University and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, upon the appointment of beneficiary students by the County Court, or the Judge thereof, in accordance with the sixth section of an act approved March 6, 1875.

[Form 1—Appointment.]	
No [To be given to the Student.]	
To whom it may concern:	
I hereby appointofof	
County, State of Arkansas, as a beneficiary to the Arkansas Industrial University.	
Given under my hand thisday of189	

Send a notice like the following to the President of the University, and one to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, at Fayetteville:

I hereby notify you that I have rity:  I hereby notify you that I have rity day appointed	[Form 2-Notice to President of	University.]
I hereby notify you that I have this day appointed		Arkansas.
a beneficiary to the Arkansas Industrial University.	I hereby notify you that I have this day appointe	d
	a beneficiary to the Arkansas Industrial University.	

#### BENEFICIARIES.

The Board of Trustees have provided that the number of beneficiaries shall be limited to one thousand, to be distributed to the counties of the State in proportion to the population of 1880, and that in every case where a county fails to supply its quota of beneficiaries, the Governor shall be authorized to appoint such beneficiaries to the full number authorized by law; provided that such appointment may be vacated on an application from a county so failing to fill its quota, but may be resupplied from some other county whose quota has not been filled. [See table.]

COUNTIES.	Beneficiaries	COUNTIES.	Beneficiaries
Arkausas. Ashley Baxter. Benton. Boone. Bradley. Calhoun Carroll. Chicot. Clay. Clark. Cleburne. Cleburne. Cleveland. Couway. Graighead. Crawford Grittenden. Crawford Fylton. Fulton. Garland Grantand Greene. Faulkner. Franklin Fulton. Garland Grant Greene. Hempstead. Hot Spring. H ward. Independence Izard. Jackson Jefferson Johnson Lafayettee.	10 13 7 24 15 8 16 12 13 15 8 10 19 16 8 11 11 15 8 11 11 15 16 19 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Lee Lincoln Little River Logan Lonoke Madison. Marion Miller Mississippi Monroe. Montgomery Nevada Newton Ouachita Perry Phillips Pike Poinsett P-lk Pope. Prairie. Pulaski Randolph Saline Scott. Scarcy S-bas ian Sevier Sharp Store. St. Francis Union Van Buren Washington White Woodruff.	166 199 155 150 100 112 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12

There is also one "Honorary Scholarship" to each county,

to be elected for superior merit and proficiency from the Public-Schools of each county, according to section 2 of act July 23, 1868.

SALE OF ARDENT SPIRITS NEAR THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL.
UNIVERSITY.

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, approved March 6, 1875, it is unlawful for any person to sell or give any vinous or ardent spirits within three miles of the Arkansas Industrial University, unless it be prescribed by a regular practicing physician for medicinal purposes.

Applications for catalogue or blanks for Beneficiary appointments should be addressed to Col. J. L. Cravens, Secretary, Fayetteville, Ark.

### COMMENCEMENT.

## 1890.

- Saturday evening, November 29, 7:30 p. m., REHEARSAL OF ELOCUTION CLASS.
- 2. Sunday, November 30, 11 a. m.,

  BACCALAUREATE SERMON,

  BISHOP H. N. PIERCE, D. D., LL. D., Little Rock.
  - 3. Monday, December 1, 10:30 a.m., ADDRESS TO LITERARY SOCIETIES, Col. Ben T. Du Val, of Ft. Smith.
  - Monday evening, December 1, 7:30 p. m., GRAND CONCERT.
    - Tuesday, December 2, 10:30 a. m., ALUMNI ADDRESS,
       JUDGE C. V. TEAGUE, of Hot Springs.
  - 6. Tuesday evening, December 2, 7:30 p. m., PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY PROGRAMME.
  - 7. Wednesday, December 3, 3:00 p. m., BATTALION AND COMPETITIVE DRILLS.
- 8. Wednesday evening, December 3, 7:30 p. m., MATHETIAN SOCIETY PROGRAMME.
  - 9. Thursday, December 4, 10:30 a.m.,
    ANNUAL ADDRESS,
    Hon. E. E. Bryant, of Ft. Smith.
    CONFERRING OF DEGREES,
    GOVERNOR J. P. EAGLE.
  - 10. Thursday evening, December 4, 8 p. m.,
    ALUMNI BANQUET.
    COMMENCEMENT BALL.

### CLASS OF 1890.

#### DEGREES CONFERRED.

The following students received the degrees affixed to their names:

TAFF, ALBERT G., B. C. E., 1ST HONOR, HUMPHREYS, GUSTAVUS A., 2D HONOR. GANNAWAY, JOHN R., B. A. HARVEY, F. L., PH. D. HERVEY, W. RHODES, B. S. MORROW, MATTIE M., B. S. WHEELER, JOHN N., B. A.

Certificates of Licentiate of Instruction were given to the following students:

GALLAWAY, IRENE. HOLCOMB, CENER.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

JAY M. WHITHAM, M. E., C. E. HOWARD EDWARDS, LL. D.

## ALUMNI ANNOUNCEMENT.

At a meeting of the Alumni Association, held December 2, 1890, the following officers were elected:

- J. C. MASSIE, President.
- J. F. MAYES, Vice-President.

NAOMI J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

J. N. TILLMAN, Treasurer.

A motion was carried that the President of the Association select an orator to deliver the annual address next year.

# ALUMNI OF THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Name.	RESIDENCE WHEN A STUDENT,	PRESENT RESIDENCE AND REMARKS.
	CLASS OF	1875.
Botefuhr, Laura D	Fayetteville, Ark	Mrs. G. W. Schulte, Fort Smith, Ark.
	Jonesboro, Ark	
Ca son, Augusta O	Jonesboro, Ark	
	Bentonville, Ark	Mrs. R. C. Brown, Florence, Arizona.
McCart, Eva	Fayetteville, Ark	Mrs. D. M. Main, Cheney, Kansas.
McKinney, Chas. F	Ozark, Ark	Traveling Salesman, Ozark, Ark.
Moore, Lucy J	Fayetteville, Ark	Mrs. Ross, Cincinnati, Ark.
Putnam, Anna	Fayetteville, Ark	Teacher in Public School, Fayetteville, Ark.
	CLASS OF	1876.
Barnett, Nettie	Fayetteville, Ark	Mrs. C. Boles, Fayetteville, Ark,
Gorton, Bell L		
Gregg, Alfred W	Fayetteville, Ark	Deceased.
Harris, Agnes	Fayetteville, Ark	Mrs. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo:
Harris, Sara E		Professor in A. I. U. for several years-Mrs. C. P. Conrad, Kansas City, Mo.
Johnson, Albert P	Wesley, Ark	Lawyer, Winfield, Kansas.
Neal, W. H	Van Buren, Ark	Lawyer, Van Buren, Ark.
Taylor, E. L	Fayetteville, Ark	County and Probate Judge, Bentonville, Ark.
Waggener, W. J	Farmington, Ark	Professor of Philosophy, University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.

## ALUMNI OF THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE WHEN A STUDENT.	PRESENT RESIDENCE AND REMARKS.
	CLASS OF	1877.
Borden, Alice	Fayetteville, Ark	***************************************
Carden, E. B	Bloomer, Ark	Deceased.
Hawkins, J. T	Mount Holly, Ark	Physician, Mount Holly, Ark.
Jennings, Edgar P	Fayetteville, Ark	Fayetteville, Ark.
Massie, Collin	Fayetteville, Ark	Teacher in A. I. U., Fayetteville, Ark.
Mellette, W. M	Fort Smith, Ark	Lawyer, Fort Smith, Ark.
Simms, W. D	Bentonville, Ark	Deceased.
Waggener, Annie		
Walker, J. V		
Watson, Charles A	Fayetteville, Ark	
	CLASS OF	1878.
Blakely, Nora	Fayetteville, Ark	Mrs. H. M. Hudgins, Hot Springs, Ark.
Gregg, Andrew S		
Pettigrew, Thomas A		
Reed, Maggie	Fayetteville, Ark	Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Fayetteville, Ark.
Sutton, Wm. S	Fayetteville, Ark	Superintendent Public Schools, Houston, Texas.

## ALUMNI OF THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE WHEN A STUDENT.	PRESENT RESIDENCE AND REMARKS.
	CLASS OF	1879.
Butler, H. M	Varuer Station, Ark	Teacher, Waco, Texas.
		Lawyer, Yellville, Ark.
	Austin, Ark	
	Viney Grove, Ark	
	Avoca, Ark	
Patton, Alice	Viney Grove, Ark	Teacher in Public School, Fayetteville, A k.
Feague, C. V	Toledo, Ark	County and Probate Judge, Hot Springs, Ark.
Wood, C. D	Hamburg, Ark	Judge Circuit Court, Mon'icello, Ark.
	CLASS OF	1880.
Droke, G. W	Bentonville, Ark	Teacher in A. I. U., Fayetteville, Ark,
Johnson, T. M	Wesley, Ark	
	Fort Smith, Ark.	
Kitchens, T. B	Jonesboro, Ark	County and Circuit Clerk, Paragould, Ark.
Langford, W. H	El Dorado, Ark	Merchant, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Patton, Mattie J	Viney Grove, Ark	Teacher, Viney Grove, Ark.
Ross, T. C	Fort Smith, Ark	Lawyer, Fort Wo th, Texas,
	Russellville, Ark	
	Fayetteville, Ark	
Williams Wassel I	Fayetteville, Ark	Tancharin A I II Espattavilla Ault

## ALUMMI OF THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIALTUNIVERSITY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE WHEN A STUDENT,	PRESENT RESIDENCE AND REMARKS.
	CLASS OF	1881.
Carnall, Ella	Fort Smith, Ark	Teacher in A. I. U. for several years-Fort Smith, Ark.
Ellis, F. W.	Fayetteville, Ark	United States Signal Service, Washington, D. C.
Moore, J. J	Vineyard, Ark	Lawyer, Helena, Ark.
Reed, Lina	Fayetteville, Ark	Teacher, Los Angeles, Cal.
Reiff, O. S	Magazine, Ark	Lawyer, Little Rock, Ark.
Watson, J. J	Fayetteville, Ark	Teacher in Australia.
	CLASS OF	1882.
Booth, W. P	Batesville, Ark	Farmer, Reyno, Ark.
Brown, W, D		Physician, Newtonia, Mo.
Carrigan, A. H		Lawver, Throckmorton, Texas.
Chausler, C. K	Washburne, Mo	Lawyer, Grant's Pass, Oregon.
Cherry, W. R	Patterson's Bluff, Ark	County Clerk, Paris, Ark,
Gregg, L. W	Fayetteville, Ark	Lawyer, Favetteville, Ark,
Hon, Daniel	Waldron, Ark	County Judge, Waldron, Ark.
Jones, Gustave	Jacksonport, Ark	Lawyer, Newport, Ark.
Lanier, J. A. M	Mountain Home, Ark	Principal Mountain Home Academy, Mountain Home, Ark.
McDonough, J. B	Bloomer, Ark	Prosecuting Attorney Twelfth Circuit Fort Smith Ark
McFarlane, W. R	Enterprise, Ark	Lawrer Greenwood Ark
Oats, T. F.,	Russellville, Ark	Physician Mayie Tayes
Pickel, J. W	- Mulberry, Ark	Physician, Embree, Texas,
Rogers, P. A	Rocky Mount, La	
Shell, G. C	Augusta, Ark	Lawren Take Village Ark

## ALUMNI OF THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY-Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE WHEN A STUDENT.	PRESENT RESIDENCE AND REMARKS.
	CLASS OF	1883.
Bates, C. O	Cincinnati, Ark	Professor, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Cravens, Jessie	Fayetteville, Ark	Teacher in A. I. U., Fayetteville, Ark.
	Hot Springs, Ark	Lawyer, Hot Springs, Ark.
Mayes, J. F		Merchant, Fayetteville, Ark.
	Webb City, Ark	
Taliaferro, Lou	Bentonville, Ark	Stenographer, Seattle, Wash.
	CLASS OF	1884.
Anderson, L. S	Herndon, Ark	Clerk in Land Office, Washington, D. C.
Duncan, W. H	Conway, Ark	Lawyer, Conway, Ark.
Edmiston, W. L	Springfield, Mo	Teacher, Van Buren, Ark.
Gates, D. A		Lawyer and Editor, Arkansas City, Ark.
Goodwin, W. P		Editor, El Dorado, Ark.
Hillis, E. W		Lawyer, Jonesboro, Ark.
Hudson, J. H		Teacher and Farmer, Dardanelle, Ark.
Lake, Ella		Teacher of Music, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.
Reed, G. W. M., Jr		Lawyer, Los Angeles, Cal.
Taff, J. L	Waldron, Ark	Principal Public School, Austin, Texas.

## ALUMNI OF THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY-Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE WHEN A STUDENT.	PRESENT RESIDENCE AND REMARKS.
	CLASS OF	1885.
Tart, J. C	Dardanelle, Ark	Lawyer, Dardanelle, Ark.
	Clarksville, Ark	Druggist, Little Rock, Ark.
Cinsworthy, E. B	Black Colony, Ark	Lawyer, Arkadelphia, Ark.
Notrebe, E. P	Sarassa, Ark	Physician, Boonville, Miss.
Voodall, W. H	El Paso, Ark	President Judson University, Judsonia, Ark.
Voolverton, C. D	Center Ridge, Ark	Principal Public School, Sheridan, Ark.
	CLASS OF	1886.
ates, J. H	Cincinnati, Ark	Lawyer, Corsicano, Texas.
everett, Mary		
liddleton, Mai		Mrs. Robert Chasteen, Russellville, Ark.
fulholland, Sara	Fayetteville, Ark	Mrs. J. F. Mayes, Fayetteville, Ark.
Tillar, B. J.	Tillar Station, Ark	Lawyer, Little Rock, Ark.

### ALUMNI OF THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY-Concluded.

NAME.	RESIDENCE WHEN A STUDENT.	PRESENT RESIDENCE AND REMARKS.
	CLASS OF	1888.
Bowles, Preston	Hancock, Md.	Resident Engineer N. O., N. & Ft. S. R. & , Natchez, Miss.
Prozier, Wm. N	Fayetteville, Ark	Theological Student, Chicago, Ill.
Danaher, Mike	Little Rock, Ark	Law Student, Little Rock, Ark.
Dickson, W. E		Teacher, Waldo, Ark.
Orake, N. F	Cincinnati, Ark	State Geological Survey, Austin, Texas.
Flynn, W. M	Fayetteville, Ark	Teacher, Oxford Bend, Ark.
Hobbs, Jno. H	Bentonville, Ark	Law Student, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.
Pace, Ida		Teacher, Jackson, Miss.
Polson, Alice	Fayetteville, Ark	Fayetteville, Ark.
Powell, W. W	Melbourne, Ark	Lawyer, Greenwood, Ark.
schoff, Geo. C	Annapolis, Md	Adjunct Professor in A. I. U., Fayetteville, Ark.
Freadwell, Lee		Assistant Engineer, Waddell & Jenkins, Kansas City, Mo.
Warren, Geo. A	Hazel Grove, Ark	Superintendent Public Schools, Fordyce, Ark.
	CLASS OF	1889.
Aiken, Don C. B	Fayetteville, Ark	Engineering Department, Johnson Co , Johnstown, Pa.
Fishback, L. F		
Harrison, Grace	Washington, D. C	Fort Smith, Ark.
McNeeley, Jno. C	Rackensack, Ark.	Assistant Engineer N. O., N. & Ft. S. R. R., Natchez, Miss,
Obenshain, Ora	Eureka Springs, Ark	Eureka Springs, Ark.
Slagle, Ida	Hico, Ark	Mrs. Gilbreath, Hico, Ark.
Caff, Mary	Fayetteville, Ark	Post Graduate Student, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

### CALENDAR 1891.

The First Term begins Monday, March 2, 1891.
The First Term ends Friday, May 29, 1891.
The Second Term begins Monday, June 1, 1891.
The Second Term ends Friday, Aug. 28, 1891.
The Third Term begins Monday, Aug. 31, 1891.
The Third Term ends Thursday, December 3, 1891.
The Commencement Thursday, December 3, 1891.

From the above it may be seen that the vacation will be in the winter. The arrangement affords students from malarial districts an excellent opportunity to spend the Summer at school in the mountains, and enjoy the Winter vacation at home without endangering their health.

# LAW DEPARTMENT.

F. M. GOAR, LL. B., DEAN OF THE FACULTY.

The Law course embraces two years. Spring Term will commence March 2d and close June 29. Fall Term will commence September 2d and close December 24, 1891.

A Special Term of two months during July and August, 1891, will be held for the benifit of those who may not be able to enter at the beginning of the Spring term, and such others as may desire to take a short special course.

Course of Instruction.—The design of this school is to afford such a training in the fundamental principles of the Law, as will constitute the best preparation for the practice of the profession anywhere in the United States, and especially in the State of Arkansas. With this view the course of study, which is intended to occupy the student two (2) years, will comprise the following subjects:

Junior Year.—Spring Term.—Contracts, Anson, Blackstone's Commentaries, Cooley's edition preferred. Agency, by lectures. Pleadings, Stephen.

Fall Term.—Evidence, Greenleaf, Vol. 1. Law of Corporations, Field. The organization and Jurisdiction of the Courts, State and Federal, by lectures. Torts, Cooley. Damages, by Lectures. Moot Court exercises.

Senior Year.—Spring Term.—Equity, Bispham. Equity Pleading, Lube and by lectures. Constitutional Law, Cooley. Law of Nations, lectures. Partnerships, Tyler and by Lectures. Evidence, Reynolds. Moot Court exercises.

Fall Term .-- Tiedeman on Real Property. Criminal Law

and Criminal Procedure, Bishop, and by lectures. Bliss on Code Pleading. Statutes of Arkansas, Mansfield's Dig. and Acts subsequent thereto. Moot Court exercises.

For the spring term, 1891 only, students will be matriculated any time to May 1st, upon satisfactory examination, and charged for the unexpired term. Books can be purchased here.

We do not think it prudent for students to devote less than two years to the foregoing course. "He who is not a good lawyer when he comes to the bar, will seldom be one afterwards", is a saying full of truth. Thought as well as reading is necessary to the proper understanding of our system of jurisprudence. No man can hope to be a great lawyer by the cramming process. Whilst students are advised not to attempt to complete the full course in a single year, yet if anyone chooses to make the effort and has acquired a sufficient knowledge of the law by previous reading, he will be admitted to the graduating examination and if he attains the standard required he is entitled to the degree. Every candidate for the honor degrees will be required to attend the full term of two years.

Expenses.—Tuition, \$25 00 per Term, payable in advance. Books will cost from \$20 00 to \$30 00 per year. Board from \$8 to \$15 per month; by the club system, where students do their own work, from \$4 to \$6 per month.

Many reasons may be given why young men contemplating the practice of law in Arkansas should patronize their own law school. First, in the application of the elementary principles in the practice, the reference books must be in the main to the laws of the State where the Law School is located, as found in the constitution, statutes and supreme court reports of the State. Second, emulation and class organization will do much for the law student. The old way of serving a term in a private law office of a senior at the bar, is fast yielding to more modern and better methods. The best evidence of this is the fact that the most eminent lawyers at the bar send their sons to Law Schools. Again, the associations and friendships formed with representative young men throughout the State are invaluable in many respects to the practitioner.

Prizes.—As a further inducement to emulation among Students of the law, a complete set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of Arkansas will be presented to the first honor man. To the second honor man, the Digests of the Arkansas Reports, Digest of the Laws of Arkansas, and Acts of the Legislature subsequent thereto.

SPECIAL SUMMER COURSE OF LAW LECTURES—TO COMMENCE JULY 1, 1891, AND CONTINUE TWO MONTHS.

One of the objects of this special course is to give those who desire to take a law course here to enter an advanced class at the Fall Term upon examination on previous reading.

Two classes of persons will derive peculiar advantages by taking this course in addition to those above referred to.

- 1. Those who for want of time or means cannot attend a Law School and are hence compelled to pursue their studies privately. This two months' course will give a faithful student a better insight into our System of Jurisprudence than he would perhaps obtain in a whole year of private reading; and
- 2. Those who have just been admitted to the bar, and young practitioners who have not had the advantages of a Law School training. Such, and even those who have taken a full or partial course at Law Schools out of the State, will find this short course eminently serviceable, especially in familiarizing themselves with the the practice and pleading under the Statutes of the State and leading cases in our Supreme Court reports.

Moot Court exercises, involving questions passed upon in leading cases in our own State, and other States, will be a prominent feature of the course.

Junior Class—Contracts — Anson. Evidence — Reynolds. Pleading—Lectures. The organization and jurisdiction of the Courts, State and Federal—Lectures. For Reference, Ark. Dig. 1884. Moot Court exercises.

Advanced Class—Equity—Bispham. Equity Pleading—Lectures. Real Property—Tiedeman. Criminal Law—Lectures. Evidence—Reynolds. For Reference, Ark. Dig. 1884. Moot Court exercises.

The local bar at this place and quite a number of the leading Attorneys of this State have consented to deliver one or more lectures each, to the classes during the term.

Terms, \$20.00 for each class, or \$30.00 for both classes, in advance. Board and lodging from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per month.

Law Faculty—Judge L. Gregg, Maj. B. B. Davidson, Hon. R. J. Wilson, J. V. Walker, A. M., and F. M. Goar, LL. B.

The Fall Term of the regular Law Course will begin September 2, 1891, for both Junior and Senior classes.

For further information address

F. M. GOAR,

Dean of Law Faculty.



# MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, in the Spring of 1879, deemed it expedient to establish a Medical Department, to be located at Little Rock, the capital of the State. The organization was accordingly at once perfected, a full corps of professors secured, and the First Annual Announcement of a course of Medical Lectures, to commence October 7, 1879, was issued to the public.

Since this date an annual course of Medical Lectures, beginning early in October, and continuing five months, has been given at the Medical College building, situated on Second, between Main and Louisiana streets, Little Rock.

The growth of this branch has been gradual and natural, the first course of Lectures, or session of 1879 and 1880, having twenty-two matriculates, and one graduate, who had previously attended a course of lectures at another institution, or Medical College, while the Eleventh Course of Lectures, or Annual Session of 1889 and 1890 had seventy-eight matriculates and sixteen graduates, making the sum total of the eleven courses of lectures, or annual sessions, of five hundred and thirty-four (534) matriculates, and one hundred and twenty-five (125) graduates.

The old college building, situated on Second, between Louisiana and Main streets, which had served the purposes and necessity of the Faculty for eleven years, had become, through the growth of the institution, in the steady annual increase of its matriculates, inconvenient, and practically inadequate for future progress. Therefore, after the close of the course of lectures in the spring of 1890, the old structure was disposed of to the best practical advantage possible, and a new site selected on Second

and Sherman streets, and a new and convenient, as also imposing, structure erected, especially adapted to all the purposes and designs of a Medical College. This building is three stories high, constructed of brick and admirably arranged for the comfort and convenience of both students and instructors. It has a large, fine lecture hall, a splendid ampitheatre with chairs, a reading, museum, several private and elegant dissecting rooms, all well lighted and ventilated. In fact, it is a modern and model Medical College building, and cost upwards of \$15,000.

The Faculty are all men of acknowledged ability and standing in their profession, and have been untiring in their efforts to advance the interests of this department.

The College is well provided with the necessary charts, models, apparatus, etc., for illustrating each particular subject practically to the eye as to the ear of the student. The supply of dissecting material is ample and at a mere nominal cost, the State having made liberal provision in this particular.

The Clinical instruction in this institution is very extensive, embracing almost every disease known to prevail, and every class of accidents liable to occur. These clinics are always practical, and afford superior advantages to students and practitioners to obtain an ocular demonstration of diseases, accidents and their treatment.

The disposition of the old college building and the erection of a new one necessarily caused a postponement of the Twelfth Annual Course of Lectures to Wednesday, November 5, 1890. Prior to this year the Annual Course of Lectures has opened about the 2d of October, one month earlier than the present session began. Should this change of date of opening the College prove successful it is quite probable that, hereafter, it will be annually continued. In any event, the date of the commencement of the Thirteenth Annual Session will be publicly announced sufficiently and in time for all students desiring to attend to amply prepare themselves to do so.

For Catalogue or special information apply to

R. J. JENNINGS, M. D.,

Secretary of Faculty.



BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE, PINE BLUFF, ARK,

### THE BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE.

#### NUMBER OF STUDENTS 190.

The Branch Normal College is a department of the Arkansas Industrial University, established pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, approved April 25, 1873, and has been in operation since September 27, 1875. Its primary object is the training of teachers for efficient service in the colored public schools of the State—the law referred to having been enacted with special reference to the "convenience of the poorer classes." For the purpose of carrying out the intent of the law, by enabling those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, there is no charge for tuition for appointees; the only requirements for admission being suitable age and qualifications, an appointment from one of the County Judges, and the payment of the entrance fee of five dollars.

### LOCATION, ETC.

The school property consists of a beautiful tract of twenty acres of ground, in the suburbs of Pine Bluff, Jefferson county, Arkansas, and a few rods from the junction of the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas and "Paramore" Railroads. The school building, completed in 1881, and occupied January 30, 1882, is one of the handsomest educational edifices in the State, as well as one of the best, being warm and comfortable, well lighted and ventilated. In contains one large assembly room, four recitation rooms, and cloak rooms for males and females. The building is of brick, with slate roof and trimmings of Alabama granite,

and cost, with improvements and furniture, \$12,000. The furniture and other equipments are of the best modern style.

The Normal Course of Study is not what goes by that name in many of our institutions; that is, a mere preparation for teaching the common branches, but differs from the usual college curriculum merely in the omission of one or two branches of higher mathematics, and having less in Greek.

The first two years of this course are intended to rank as the Freshman and Sophomore years of the usual college curriculum, and the last two years as the equivalent of the Junior and Senior years.

Eight classes have graduated in the institution, and, as will be seen in the list of the Alumni, are now occupying prominent positions in life.

Recently the entire building has been whitened, painted and repaired; new furniture and some new apparatus purchased.

The Reading Room has been fitted up in elegant style and an excellent beginning made toward securing a good library by the collection of about one thousand volumes. It has been supplied with quite a number of valuable newspapers and periodicals, many of which were furnished by their publishers. Among those on file were the Freeman, Indianapolis; Western Appeal, Minneapolis; Gazette, Huntsville; the Gazette, Little Rock; Globe-Democrat and Republic, St. Louis; The Tyler, Detroit, Mich.; Popular Educator, Boston; Lippencott's Educational Quarterly; American Student, New York; Board of Education, Chicago; School Journal, New York; Weekly Echo, Pine Bluff; National Baptist, Philadelphia; Southern Review, Helena, etc.

### THE LIBRARY.

The Library consists of over one thousand five hundred volumes, embracing many valuable reference books, such as Appleton's Cyclopædia, Lippencott's Gazetteer, etc. It also has

acquired by purchase during the last year a fine collection of the works of standard authors, Shakespeare, Milton, Irving, Cooper Dickens, Longfellow, Carlyle, Tennyson. The library of the Principal, embracing many valuable text and reference books, including the Encyclopædia Britannica, is also accessible to students. A small collection of minerals, each of which is a typical specimen, and none of which are duplicates, has been procured. During the coming year a valuable supply of apparatus will be added to the educational resources of the institution.

### THE DORMITORY.



FEMALE DORMITORY AND BOARDING HOUSE OF BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE.

During the past year the commodious brick dormitory appropriated to the use of female students was occupied under the supervision of the Principal and wife. Quite a number of female students was accommodated with rooms and board at two dollars per week, payable in advance. These boarders are required to attend to their own rooms, and assist in turn in attending to the table. They are also expected to furnish their own bed linen.

In addition to the regular class exercises laid down in the curriculum of study, there are regular lessons in vocal music

which are open to all the students. There are also facilities given for instruction upon the piano, organ, guitar, and other instruments.

The meetings of the Normal Choir and Normal Orchestra afford excellent opportunities for practice in both vocal and instrumental music.

The length of the vacation allows the advanced students an opportunity to engage in teaching, and a large proportion of their number have done so during the past five years. In nearly all cases they have given good satisfaction, and conduct their schools with a fair degree of success. The Normal students have also assisted in the work of the institution itself as a part of their training.

As a part of their training, the advanced students of the Institution assist in the work of teaching.

It will be a great advantage to the Institution if the various County Judges will take a special interest in seeing that their counties are represented. The proper blanks for making appointments will be furnished, together with all necessary information, on application to the Principal.

J. C. CORBIN, A. M.,

Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

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